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D'ANNUNZIO AIMS ARE SAID TO BE TO 'FREE' MONTENEGRO

Communiqué Declares Troops Are to Be Enlisted for Purpose in Italy—Official Italy Said to Be Behind Capt. D'Annunzio

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (Friday)—Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio aims at conquering not only Dalmatia but Montenegro also, according to a semi-official statement issued here. This communiqué is based on statements made in several quarters, where it is reported Captain d'Annunzio's officers describe him as the liberator of Dalmatia, and where Captain d'Annunzio himself is credited with the purpose of "freeing" Montenegro and giving it Cattaro as a port.

The communiqué declares that troops for this purpose will be enlisted in Italy and embarked under the eyes of official Italy. This communiqué, while it is based apparently to a large extent on hearsay evidence, reveals intense irritation here at the continued failure to find a solution of the Adriatic question at the Peace Conference.

One newspaper declares that to permit Italy any place whatever on the East Balkan littoral would mean new troubles, new conflicts and even war in the Balkans and in Europe. The time has come to eliminate this danger, it adds. There is a firm conviction here that official Italy is behind Captain d'Annunzio.

Censorship Exercised on Zara Raid

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The censorship has been rigorously exercised in the matter of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio's raid on Zara and Vice-Admiral Millo's action, which, it is understood, came as a shock to the government. A communiqué now published, however, gives an outline of the events and this outline shows that a motor car sent by Vice-Admiral Millo, the Italian Governor, was waiting for Captain d'Annunzio when he landed at Zara, and that Captain d'Annunzio drove at once to the Governor's residence. After half an hour's interview, Vice-Admiral Millo announced to his officers that he had promised he would never evacuate any part of Dalmatia "outraged by the Pact of London." Vice-Admiral Millo and Captain d'Annunzio thereupon addressed the crowd and reviewed the

troops.

Vice-Admiral Millo has explained that he acted in entire good faith to avoid disorders but the government, the communiqué says, disapproves and denies explicitly Vice-Admiral Millo's entire declaration, which, it states, is political and completely exceeds his authority. The communiqué then makes this significant statement: "Recent researches at Ancona, Turin, and Milan have shown that some exalted persons are endeavoring to profit by the Fiume situation to secure territorial advantages. The government is adopting all necessary measures and regards as crimes all attempts to disturb the internal peace of the country.

Vice-Admiral Millo, the communiqué adds, will remain at his post pending the decision of the government. Meantime there is a general state of expectancy. There seems to be evidence that other expeditions are being prepared against Sebenico, Spalato, and other localities on the Dalmatian coast.

DELAY IN JENKINS CASE EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Impatience said to exist in the United States over the delay by the Mexican Government in replying to the note of the State Department in which the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, was insisted upon, is not shared by that

country.

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country.

Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, said yesterday he had not been informed of all of the facts in the case, but expressed surprise that a peremptory demand for the release of Mr. Jenkins had been made, inasmuch as consular officials do not enjoy the immunity from arrest that is accorded diplomatic representatives. He thought the delay was due to the necessity that the Mexican Foreign Office should acquaint itself with the case and the usual judicial procedure to be carried out.

The State Department learned yesterday that the Mexican Cabinet met last Friday to consider the case, and that Governor Cabrera of Puebla was summoned to give his version of the incident. Consequently a reply is expected any day from the Mexican Government.

IMPERATOR IS TRANSFERRED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leaded Wires

NEW YORK, New York—The former German liner Imperator, recently used as an American transport, yesterday was taken from the army piers in Hoboken to the Cunard piers in Manhattan, where she was formally turned over to a British crew.

SENATORIAL CANDIDACY OFFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Andrew Tardieu is at present in Dunkerque where he has already cleared a large part of the congested docks and thus expedited the transportation of food-stuffs and fuel.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Department of Dordogne has decided to offer Albert Claveille, Minister of Transport, the candidature for the senatorial elections.

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF MILK PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting of representatives of milk producers, distributors, consumers, middlemen and public officials called by the city's community councils to discuss the reasons for the high prices of milk and the possibility of remedying the situation, Gov. A. E. Smith said he would recommend to the Legislature that it declare the production of milk to be a public function. In such case, he said, the State of New York would have to determine the price of milk. Nearly 500 delegates voted to support the Governor in this measure. Officials of the Borden Farm Products Company objected to the move that they had not had sufficient time to present their case, and offered figures on the high cost of distribution.

FIRM STAND TAKEN BY DUBLIN CASTLE

Following Sinn Fein Outrages in Ireland, Prison Treatment Is to Be Hereafter Ameliorated for Good Behavior Only

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Dublin Castle, to judge by a communiqué issued on Saturday evening, proposes to take drastic steps to suppress and punish crime, and throws down the gauntlet to Sinn Fein more definitely than it has yet done. Sinn Fein hunger strikers, especially will in future conduct a hunger strike at their own risk. Recent cables to The Christian Science Monitor have drawn attention to the wave of crime now sweeping over Ireland, of which the chief features are the failure of the authorities, in almost every instance, to arrest any of the criminals and, where they are arrested, the failure to secure conviction.

The notice, issued by Dublin Castle,

states that in future no amelioration of prison treatment, of any kind whatever, will be given to prisoners convicted of offenses for which they might have been legally indicted, or summarily convicted by common law, or under any statute other than the Defense of the Realm Act, no matter by what tribunal such prisoners may be tried, or under what act they may be charged.

Hunger Strike to Be Dealt With

Moreover, such amelioration will not be granted to prisoners convicted, under the Defense of the Realm Act, of carrying or keeping firearms, ammunition or explosives, keeping or using motor cars and motorcycles without permit, or failing to obey the order of a competent naval or military authority not to reside in or enter any area.

Further, any amelioration, hereafter granted, shall be altogether conditional on the prisoner's good behavior, and will forthwith be expected greatly to strengthen his candidacy.

Most of the Republican members of Congress have gone for the recess, and when they return for the regular session of Congress they will report to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, regarding the political situation in their respective districts.

Letter to Republican Congressmen

Mr. Hays wrote to each Republican Representative and Senator requesting him to report fully on the situation in his district before the meeting of the National Committee in December. His letter follows:

"The National Committee will be under obligations if you will write us fully and frankly about the general political situation in your district. If you go home during the recess, you will, of course, have very definite information; and, in any event, be better advised than anyone as to conditions there. We are anxious to get this information as fully and definitely as possible from everywhere before the meeting of the National Committee in December, and will appreciate it very much if you will give the matter preferred attention."

Mr. Hays, when interrogated as to his opinion of the defeat of the Peace Treaty and the attitude of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, last week, refused to make any comment. It is apparent the Republican National Committee wishes to be further assured as to the sentiment of the country before committing itself to adopting the issue that Senator Lodge said would be before the people in the next presidential campaign.

Support of the Lodge Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, came to this city yesterday to consult a committee of business men who are campaigning for support of the Lodge plan to declare war at an end by a resolution. Richard H. Hurd is president of this committee, L. F. Loring, vice-president, and Jules S. Baché, treasurer. The Eastern and Middle West Travelers Association is assisting the committee and has invited Miles Polndexter (R.), Senator from Washington, to address it later in the week.

Concessions Needed, Says Hoke Smith

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—In a public statement issued here last evening, Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, who has been much criticized by his constituents for his stand on the Treaty of Versailles, declared his belief that the pact could be ratified as soon as Congress meets next week. He said:

"All that is needed is for the exten-

PRESIDENT CALLS MR. HITCHCOCK

Mr. Wilson and Nebraska Senator to Confer on Course to Be Pursued on Treaty of Peace When Congress Reconvenes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

It became evident yesterday that the President is not inclined to accept the statement of some of the senators opposed to the Treaty of Peace who declared last Thursday that it had passed beyond recall. At the request of the President, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and leader of the Administration forces in the Senate in support of the Treaty, will return from Omaha on Friday night, and will confer with the President on Saturday about the course to be pursued when Congress reconvenes.

President of France at Opening of Reorganized French University Urges Need of Turning War Inventions to Use in Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—President Poincaré yesterday presided at the opening of the reorganized French university at Strasbourg, and many of France's masters of science and arts were present. The rector received the President, and a member of the faculty gave a speech describing the history of the university, while Dr. Boucher spoke of its French traditions.

The President reviewed the past and sketched the future of the university and was loudly applauded.

The names of the delegations from various foreign universities were called out and those of Louvain, Liège, Bruges, Jassy, and Prague received prolonged ovations, not unmixed with emotional manifestations.

General Humbert presented the troops who marched in front of President Poincaré, and Marshals Joffre, Foch, Pétain, while delegations from the societies of Alsace-Lorraine also paraded.

Need of Peace for Labor

At the banquet, Alexander Millerand proposed the toast of President Poincaré and the University of Strasbourg in its relation to the Allies. "Each day," he said, "it is becoming more clearly recognized by the Allies that the great war is the war being waged to secure peace for Labor."

President Poincaré answered in part: "Science was obliged to defend itself under the pressure of the cruel necessities of the war, to multiply the deadly inventions of war to save civilization and right which had been menaced, and science is able today to give thanks to God that it can return at last to the lofty heights which are its natural abode and which you yourselves like to frequent. May all the efforts which men were condemned to make during the four years of war to render the means of destruction more formidable and effective, have contributed to such discoveries as in the time of peace may be profitable to civilization. May science resume in its days of calm its indefatigable investigations and engage more and more in discovering the realities and laws which exist beneath the outward appearances. May science help humanity to console its sufferings and recover from its ruins, in order to prevent a return to barbarism and to find happiness in work in love, in beauty, in culture and in truth."

Expectations of France

In the afternoon after the Mayor had presented President Poincaré to the municipal council, Mr. Poincaré returned to the university to preside at a students' congress, at which John Gerald, the president of the Students National Association, opened the meeting. Mr. Gerald recalled the time when the President was himself a student, and then spoke of the duty of the Students General Associations, which he said, must realize the patriotic and social aims they were pursuing to maintain the integrity of the nation's traditions and to help to defend by right its interests and to develop in the coming generation larger ideas of duty and unity.

President Poincaré then told the students that France expected from them that they should, with the aid of their comrades in the foreign universities, try to make the peace of real value.

They must work together, he said, for public prosperity and the progress of natural science and civilization. They were the France of tomorrow and must see to it that France will remain in the future the country of liberty, justice, and fraternity.

When the President left the university, the faculty acclaimed him president. He left for Metz to deliberate on the Villa Medicis in order to decide that town with the Croix de Guerre.

Mr. Poincaré on Way to Strasbourg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—President Poincaré left Paris yesterday for Strasbourg to attend the opening of the French University there. Professors Vidal and Lallemand, members of the Academy of Science, who have already arrived in Strasbourg, and Albert Besnard, who is a member of the Fine Arts Academy and rector of the French Academy in Rome, and who left the Villa Medicis in order to go to Strasbourg, are also to attend the meeting.

Mr. Besnard has asked Alexander Millerand, the high commissioner of Alsace and the director of fine arts in Alsace-Lorraine, for permission to have painted a picture in commemoration of the ceremony of the reopening of Strasbourg University.

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SENATORIAL CANDIDACY OFFER

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PARIS, France (Saturday)—Albert Claveille, Minister of Transport, has decided to offer Albert Claveille, Minister of Transport, the candidature for the senatorial elections.

EXAMINATION OF ALIENS CRITICIZED

Only Perfumery Questions Are Asked at Port of New York to Determine Political Opinions, Says the Acting Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Conditions under which aliens are admitted to the United States through this port, and the apparent ease with which a majority of those arrested for deportation are released, were investigated further yesterday by the Immigration Committee of the United States House of Representatives at a hearing at Ellis Island.

Byron H. Uhl, acting Commissioner of Immigration, said that the Treaty cannot be ratified without concessions. It is apparent that those who have opposed all reservations are ready to accept the majority of the Lodge reservations. I am sure we can obtain a withdrawal of the introductory resolution, which requires three of the four principal allies to agree to the reservations before the Treaty becomes effective. We can obtain concessions modifying the Shantung and Monroe Doctrine reservations.

Mr. Johnson added that one subject under consideration was provision in European consular offices for examining and barring undesirable persons from starting for the United States.

He said that there was no doubt that there should be stricter laws requiring deportation of aliens who enter this country and attack its institutions.

That at present the Department of Labor refused to deport foreigners on the mere proof that they were members of the I. W. W., but that he believed they could be deported legally for such cause, as in joining they subscribe to doctrines which barred them from taking the oath of allegiance to this country.

This applies also to members of the Communist Party, he said.

Radical Russians are being smuggled into the United States from Mexico at the rate of about 100 a day, he declared.

SOCIALISTS' PLANS FOR BELGIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—The Socialists have expressed their desire that Mr. Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, should form a new Cabinet. In case this request is granted, the ministers will remain at their posts with only two more Socialists, who would then have five seats, while the Roman Catholics have five, and the Liberals three.

The Socialist ministers have had a long interview with Camille Huysmans, who has been elected the secretary of the Socialist International in Antwerp.

Plans for Belgian Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Saturday)—The King is continuing to consult with leading individuals of the different parties in the newly elected Chamber and Senate. Certain members of the Socialist Party advocate the formation of a Cabinet of the Left associated with the Liberals, but the latter do not agree with this point of view.

According to Heses Deve

that wage increases should not be fixed at present high levels for so long a period, and to the operators on the other hand that they should expect profits to be reduced now that the imperative needs of war had passed.

Need Must Be Proved

As the representative of the public he again admonished the committees that the public would not pay more for coal unless it was irrefutably proved that present wages were inadequate and present profits insufficient to allow for fair wages. Any increase in wages would take effect as of the date when the 400,000 men now out on strike returned to work.

No authoritative statement of the wage increases to be proposed today by Dr. Garfield could be obtained last night. Secretary Wilson, acting as mediator when the two groups had reached a deadlock, proposed 31 per cent as a compromise between 20 per cent, offered by the operators, and 40 per cent, asked by the miners. The differences in opinion are over the increase in the cost of living. Dr. Garfield, it is said, not accepting Secretary Wilson's figures. The Cabinet and the President will make the final decision.

As the strike enters its fourth week reserve supplies of coal are being exhausted in several sections of the country, but production last week is officially estimated to have been almost 5,000,000 tons, which is about 45 per cent of normal. Unless the Cabinet offer is radically lower than Secretary Wilson's compromise figure, the strike probably will be settled this week and normal production in that event will begin by next Monday.

Dr. Garfield's Statement

The statement by Dr. Garfield follows:

"1. The public must not be asked to pay more than it is now paying for coal unless it is necessary to do so in order to provide reasonable wages to the mine workers and a reasonable profit to the operators.

"2. The arrangement entered into between the operators, the mine workers, and the Fuel Administrator with the sanction of the President of the United States in October, 1917, was intended to equalize the wages of all workers, like a flock of sheep, into the eight-hour pen, regardless of the world's requirements. It is generally recognized that, unless the United States adopts similar legislation, it would be placing an unfair burden upon Canadian employers, and the country at large, to be bound by the terms of the proposed convention."

The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes reminded Mr. Parsons that "nine general fundamentals had been laid down by the Peace Treaty, one of which was the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week and should be adopted by all the signatories in so far as it had not been adopted. May I say," said the Rt. Hon. Mr. Barnes, "that Mr. Parsons is somewhat premature, because it might be amended in the direction that he desires—but even after we have discussed it, it is still open, by the terms of the Peace Treaty, for Canada or any other country to reject it."

Canada's Position Stated

The Hon. Newton W. Rowell, government delegate from Canada, said that although Mr. Parsons had spoken to the employers, the government concerned must, in the last analysis, determine what the policy of the country should be, and he and his colleague, representing the Government of Canada, intended to vote for the convention.

"3. Any increases in wages now arrived at on the basis of the foregoing principles should be borne by the operators or the public, or both, as may be determined by the application of these principles, and should take effect as of the date when the men return to work.

"5. The needs of the United States are not alone to be considered; Europe is in desperate need of coal and should have all the we can spare."

Embargo on Export of Coal

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An embargo on export of anthracite coal except to Canada has been announced by the Fuel Administration.

Printers' Strike Seems Near End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Local Typographical Union No. 6 has voted approval of a mandate issued by its executive council summoning job and book compositors to return to work from their "vacations," and to submit to arbitration their demands for a 44-hour week and increased wages. This, it is believed, will end the strike and lockout which has existed in the printing trades since the first of October. The executive council is said to have feared that a prolongation of the struggle would result in the establishment of the open shop on a large scale and the development of non-union local conditions. In one of the outlawed bodies, Pressmen's Union No. 51, in which there is said to be a strong sentiment for reaffiliation with the international organization in spite of the local president's strong opposition, a referendum vote will be taken today on that question, and on arbitration of hours and wage increase.

Towboat Engineers' Strike Ends

NEW YORK, New York—A strike of engineers on ocean and coastwise towboats called six weeks ago has been settled by the granting of increased pay. It was announced yesterday at the office of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. Chief engineers were granted \$275 a month as against the former pay of \$195, and assistant engineers \$205 as against \$165.

Strike Meetings Forbidden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—All public strike meetings, either in streets or halls, as well as the congregating of large numbers of men, were forbidden by orders of the Mayor to the Youngstown police yesterday. The orders were the result of complaints that men working in the mills had frequently been assaulted and their demand for better police protection.

SHORT DAY SAID TO RESTRICT PRODUCT

Compulsory Reduction of Working Hours Discussed in Labor Conference—Effect on International Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Canadian employers oppose the adoption of an eight-hour working day unless the United States has a similar law.

S. R. Parsons, employers' delegate from Canada, told the International Labor Conference yesterday that while the eight-hour day is already in operation in many industries, yet the general application would tend to lessen production.

"At the present time," said Mr. Parsons, "when the government is calling upon manufacturers to increase their output and exports in order to meet heavy national obligations, nothing should be done to hinder their efforts. Only by increased production can the cost of living be reduced to all classes. Compulsory reduction of hours militates against establishment of new and small industries, and if the workman is hampered in his efforts to rise, a serious blow is struck at a young and rapidly growing country."

The Eight-Hour Day Provision

Mr. Parsons said an attempt had been made in the eight-hour day committee to include all commercial undertakings and that agriculture has been included in the program of some countries.

"Evidently what is aimed at is an attempt to drive all the workers of the world, like a flock of sheep, into the eight-hour pen, regardless of the world's requirements. It is generally recognized that, unless the United States adopts similar legislation, it would be placing an unfair burden upon Canadian employers, and the country at large, to be bound by the terms of the proposed convention."

The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes reminded Mr. Parsons that "nine general fundamentals had been laid down by the Peace Treaty, one of which was the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week and should be adopted by all the signatories in so far as it had not been adopted. May I say," said the Rt. Hon. Mr. Barnes, "that Mr. Parsons is somewhat premature, because it might be amended in the direction that he desires—but even after we have discussed it, it is still open, by the terms of the Peace Treaty, for Canada or any other country to reject it."

Canada's Position Stated

The Hon. Newton W. Rowell, government delegate from Canada, said that although Mr. Parsons had spoken to the employers, the government concerned must, in the last analysis, determine what the policy of the country should be, and he and his colleague, representing the Government of Canada, intended to vote for the convention.

"While we appreciate the difficulties of the United States possibly adopting one policy and Canada adopting the other, I desire to make our position clear: that the action of the Government of Canada does not depend on the action of the Government of the United States in dealing with these matters. The Parliament of Canada has already approved the Treaty containing the labor clause and the League of Nations clause. We think the League of Nations and the labor clause constitute two of the most vital and important features of the whole convention. The Parliament of Canada having approved the League of Nations and the labor clause the Government of Canada will carry out the obligations it has assumed in the Treaty, in spirit as well as in letter."

Backwardness of United States

There has been much disappointment because of the failure of the United States to cooperate in the comprehensive international program that is being worked out here. While under the terms of the Treaty the United States could not vote, the courtesy of the conference was extended to American representatives. The only one who has shown any interest has been Secretary Wilson. The Labor delegates attended only one session and the Chamber of Commerce disregarded the invitation to send employers' representatives.

With other countries taking action on the fundamentals of Labor, it is regarded as inevitable that the United States will have to do later what the other countries are doing now or else will find itself discriminated against by other countries for their own protection.

Leon Jouhoux said he voted for the draft convention because for the first time, internationally, the eight-hour day and 48-hour week have been affirmed in an assembly where delegates from various governments are present. "It is the first manifestation on the part of the League of Nations in favor of international Labor legislation."

The vote on the convention will be taken on Tuesday.

The delegates representing the various parts of the British Empire have been invited to make a tour of eastern Canada at the conclusion of the conference.

PLANS DISCOVERED FOR RISING IN PETROGRAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message alleges the discovery of a White Guard organization in Petrograd, which intended to create a rising in Petrograd to assist General Judenitch and was financed by the Allies. The head of the organization was Mr. Bukoff, editor of the Trade Gazette and the real strength of the organization amounted to two

bodies of military men, the majority, the wireless message states, being military specialists serving in the Red Army.

There was constant communication with General Denikin, who was kept informed of all the military and political operations. The organization, it is stated, was connected with all the Soviet institutions and even used the Soviet wireless station and aeroplanes to give information to General Judenitch.

Alliance in Baltic Region Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Reports here, from Helsinki, indicate that an alliance between Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania has been practically concluded, and that this alliance will most likely conclude peace with Soviet Russia.

TEACHERS WILL PRESENT OWN CASE

Boston Hearing Last Evening on Question of Higher Pay to Be Followed by Another Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Developments yesterday in the Boston school-teachers' campaign for more pay included a vote by the City Council favoring the right of the teachers to appear before the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance at the State House, a right previously denied by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, and the ruling by that committee that the teachers might appear in person to present their case.

The committee met in the evening, a few hours after the vote of the City Council, to consider the Boston School Committee's bill to increase teachers' compensation. Another bill has been presented on behalf of the teachers, who want a flat increase of \$600 a year, instead of the graduated increases with \$384 as a maximum presented by the school board.

Judge Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the School Board spoke first at the hearing. He declared that there are thousands of vacancies in the schools because teachers will not work for the low pay now offered, in many instances less than a living wage, and pointed out that untrained workers in certain occupations are much better paid than teachers. Only by giving the teachers an adequate wage, he said, could competent teachers and proper service be assured. The School Committee's bill calls for an expenditure of about \$1,500,000 a year.

Herbert Parker said that he had hoped to represent the teachers, but that owing to the ruling of the Mayor against them he had felt that no teachers should attend the hearing. Since the vote of the council, however, he felt that the teachers might appear if the committee were willing to allow them, though they could not appear at that time. The council, he said, had unanimously favored the teachers in their campaign for larger increases than the School Board wishes to ask.

The Committee on Municipal Finance agreed that the teachers might present their own case, and that Judge Sullivan might also call any teachers who chose in support of his own bill.

The increase asked for by the School Committee calls for an expenditure of about \$1,500,000 a year.

Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons today informed a questioner that he thought that the statements that Germany had over 500,000 soldiers were exaggerated, but this was a question of the Supreme Council.

He further said that limitation of the numbers of the German Army was only to take effect after the conclusion of the Treaty, and that clearly it was the duty of the allied council to insure that no risk was run of not being able to enforce it.

The strength of the German Army was one of the things for Marshal Foch to watch.

Mr. Bonar Law refused to go into questions regarding the League of Nations, as affected by the United States Senate's action.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood informed a member that the British Ambassador at Washington had no mission regarding the Irish question.

The Committee on Municipal Finance

agreed that the teachers might present their own case, and that Judge Sullivan might also call any teachers who chose in support of his own bill.

The teachers last night issued a statement to the effect that 10,000 petitions for increasing their pay had been received up to 6 o'clock that evening.

They also pointed out that the real issue underlying the campaign for more money is the preservation of the morale and quality of the teaching body, not only in Boston, but throughout the country. The teachers contended that a degenerate teaching force would menace the stability of the government. Teachers capable of success in that field also usually have qualities that enable them to gain success in other ways, the statement said, and if living conditions in the profession were not suitable, would naturally change into other lines of work.

SHIP BUNKERS AT SYDNEY UNMOLESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—As a result of the miners' strike in the United States, the Australian passenger liner, Tainie, bound for England, which was to have taken on bunker coal at Norfolk, Virginia, arrived here on Monday morning, and is being bunkered at the Dominion Coal Company's pier. The Tainie came through the Panama Canal, and will continue her voyage from here at once.

So far there is no hint of any action by District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, to which the Cape Breton miners belong. But when the strike began in the United States, the district officials of the union intimated that some steps would be taken if vessels were shifted here from American ports for bunkers.

CANADA'S COAL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to J. H. Wilkie, secretary of the Canadian Trade Commission, the anthracite coal situation in central Canada is excellent. He stated that the dealers had large stocks on hand, and that even were the export embargo of the United States made applicable to Canada, the Dominion would be able to get along very well for a while. The steam coal situation was a little more difficult and certain industries were finding their stocks getting low. The railways were not badly off for coal. The Grand Trunk Railway having about a month's supply ahead. The Canadian Pacific Railway generally stocks up about half a year ahead.

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GERMANY REGARDED AS QUITE IMPOTENT

No Disposition Found in Authoritative Quarters to Take Alarmist Views Regarding German Military Power or Secret Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Some newspapers during the past few days have been much disturbed by reports regarding Germany's military power. One newspaper put Germany's equipped army at 700,000 and maintained that Gustave Noske, the Minister of National Defense, was organizing "secret army," camouflaged as a citizens' defense force against Spartacist outbreaks, and probably totaling another 300,000 men.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has made inquiries in authoritative quarters, and finds that there is no disposition to take this alarmist view.

From a military standpoint Germany is regarded in authoritative quarters as quite impotent. Her transport and food supply for example are barely adequate to meet the minimum needs of the civilian population during the winter, and rule out any possibility of concentrating or feeding and maintaining an army.

Finally a renewal of the blockade would ruin Germany. It is, however, admitted that signs are not wanting in Germany, that the Monarchs would not be unwilling to upset the existing government if the possibility presented itself. If the Monarchs should attempt a rising, it would almost certainly provoke a Spartacist or a Bolshevik rising in the view of the people who do not take an alarmist view of Germany.

Any such double-headed outbreak would certainly reduce Germany to chaos, with very pernicious results to the recovery of Europe and the world as a whole. That, and not any German so-called secret army, is the real danger of the German situation.

Reports Said to Be Exaggerated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons today informed a questioner that he thought that the statements that Germany had over 500,000 soldiers were exaggerated, but this was a question of the Supreme Council.

He further said that limitation of the numbers of the German Army was only to take effect after the conclusion of the Treaty, and that clearly it was the duty of the allied council to insure that no risk was run of not being able to enforce it.

The strength of the German Army was one of the things for Marshal Foch to watch.

Mr. Bonar Law refused to go into questions regarding the League of Nations, as affected by the United States Senate's action.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood informed a member that the British Ambassador at Washington had no mission regarding the Irish question.

The Committee on Municipal Finance

agreed that the teachers might present their own case, and that Judge Sullivan might also call any teachers who chose in support of his own bill.

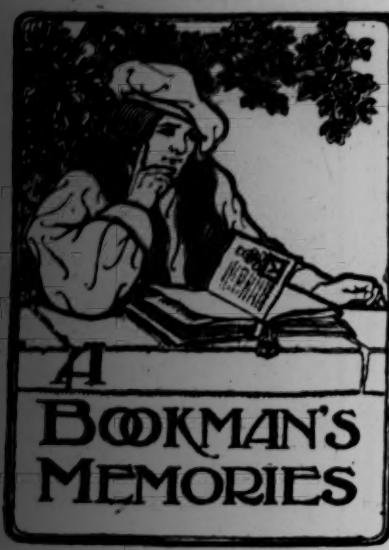
The teachers last night issued a statement to the effect that 10,000 petitions for increasing their pay had been received up to 6 o'clock that evening.

They also pointed out that the real issue underlying the campaign for more money is the preservation of the morale and quality of the teaching body, not only in Boston, but throughout the country. The teachers contended that a degenerate teaching force would menace the stability of the government. Teachers capable of success in that field also usually have qualities that enable them to gain success in other ways, the statement said, and if living conditions in the profession were not suitable, would naturally change into other lines of work.

WOMEN INVITED TO DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has



George Eliot

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
On Christmas morning, in the year 1850, an eager and romantic youth paced the uplands and lanes of Hampstead, composing a poem on George Eliot. He may have walked where Keats walked, but he was not a poet. It was a commonplace set of verses, and yet this prosaic poem received the honor of publication. It was news and editors are human; it was news because on December 22 George Eliot had passed away, and that eager and romantic youth felt, or thought he felt, her departure keenly. The last stanza of the poem ran:

George Eliot master, woman and friend,
We who hopefully work on these earthly shores.

Now wistfully look to the distant end,
And ask for a life to help us like yours.

In later years when he asked the editor why he published this unpoetic poem, the good man, who was also an honest man, replied: "It was topical, and besides your father advertised in my paper."

The present generation can hardly realize the effect of George Eliot's books on intellectual Victorian England. In her hands the novel became a sociological and spiritual exercise. It was no longer a mere story; it was a humanitarian tract, a vehicle for the demonstration of abstract moral truth. This alone would have availed little with the general public, but she also had humor, pathos, and a power of rich and varied characterization. To be sure there were anxious discussions in heterodox, as well as orthodox, families as to the propriety of her relations with George Henry Lewes, but as time passed Victorian England let the matter drop, and contented itself with her genius.

Recently he reread "Middlemarch," and he arose from the reading amused at her insight and power, her poignant sympathy, her vivid characterization, her hunger and thirst for righteousness, and he saw, the pity of it, how she waterlogged the ships of her understanding with the intellectual explorations of other people. Victorian culture depended, much upon great names. There were giants about—Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Carlyle, Newman, and the German philosophers. These edifices of knowledge which Victorian England thought were final, the genius of George Eliot pierced. She reflected their light and cast it on people, real fictional people, the stuff of human nature.

That eager and romantic youth, to be candid, did not derive much pleasure from George Eliot. He was too young. (I am writing like Henry Adams.) He was more interested in adventures in life than in adventures in psychology. He read "Adam Bede" for duty, he read the works of Captain Marryat for joy. But he grew up with George Eliot. Her novels were the staple food of his serious Victorian home. Book after book came out, and each was the book of the moment, of the year— "Scenes of Clerical Life," "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Romola," "Felix Holt," "Daniel Deronda." Each was read by the family slowly and reverently, each was discussed ("Theophrastus Such" was voted dull), each was part of their education, and Dorothy, Maggie, Gwendolen, Felix Holt, Romola, Lydgate, Dinah Morris, Mrs. Poyser, Mrs. Tulliver, Hetty Sorrel, became members of the family circle. They discussed these fictional people, they copied the author's profound and searching aside into their commonplace books, and they repeated with admiration and momentary longing the only poem of George Eliot's that has achieved popularity, of which the first and last lines are:

Oh may I join the choir invisible
Whose music is the gladness of the world.
So, on that Christmas morning the eager and romantic youth, nurtured on George Eliot, exalted by the idea of her effort and aspiration, conscious of loss, made with difficulty his poem, crying for a life "to help us like yours." That was in 1850. The first edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" had been published in 1875.

How does George Eliot stand today? The librarians of America (the few I have consulted) tell a tale of unvisited shelves save when high-school girls need her novels for class purposes. In England she is still read, but the sale of her novels would make a poor show against the sale of the novels, say, of Dorothy Richardson. Miss Richardson is entirely interested in Dorothy; George Eliot was interested in humanity, not in Mary Ann Evans (by the by, she adopted the nom de guerre of George Eliot because "George was Mr. Lewes' Christian name, and Eliot was a good, mouth-filling, easily pronounced word").

In England, where they are always faithful to favorites, 1919, the year of her centenary, has been realized at Nuneaton by a public luncheon, a children's festival, a century costume ball, with characters from her works, and a proposal to form a George Eliot society.

Reader, if you wish to be just to this great thinker and teacher, go carefully through two or three of her novels. Then perhaps you will say what the modern young woman said, who had not read a word of George

Eliot, but who was fully conversant with the Russian and French novelists. "Middlemarch" came her way. She read it with avidity, passing from a patronizing attitude to one of absorbed attention, and when she had finished it drew a long breath and cried: "Why didn't they tell me about her? Are there any more like this?" And run through her "Life and Letters." You will realize with amazement her unending intellectual activity. Here is a list of the books she was reading in August, 1858, long after she had become famous as a novelist: First book of "Lucretius," sixth book of the "Iliad," "Samson Agonistes," Warton's "History of English Poetry," Grote, second volume, "Marcus Aurelius," "Vita Nuova," Volume IV, Chapter 1, of the "Politique Positive." Guest on "English Rhythms," Maurice's "Lectures on Casuistry."

Such arduous study had been her pleasure throughout her life. She might have become a mere learned woman, a bluestocking; but she had always been conscious of a vague feeling that some time or other she might write a novel. Instinctively from childhood she had been studying people. Here is the bold statement of her beginnings: "September, 1856 (she was then 37), made a new era in my life, for it was then I began to write fiction. . . . One morning as I was thinking what should be the subject of my first story, my thoughts merged themselves into a dreamy doze, and I imagined myself writing a story, of which the title was 'The Sad Fortunes of the Reverend Amos Barton.' 'Scenes of Clerical Life' was immediately successful, and book followed book with increasing reputation, so that in the end this student who spoke and wrote four languages, who supplied the profounder articles for the Westminster Review, who translated Strauss and Spinoza, who lost her faith and consoled herself with duty, became one of the five great Victorian novelists, the other four being Dickens, Thackeray, Meredith, and Hardy. Gradually her great heart mastered her mentality, her interest in humanity dominated her interest in the intellects of others, pity and tenderness colored the chill austerity of the student.

It is impossible to write about George Eliot without quoting the description by Frederick Myers, which once read is never forgotten:

I remember how, at Cambridge, I walked with her once in the Fellows' Garden of Trinity, on an evening of rainy May; and she said something new to me, which was, and remains as her text, for three words which have been used so often as the inspiring trumpet call of men—the words God, Immortality, Duty—pronounced with terrible earnestness how inconceivable was the first, how unbelievable the second, and yet how peremptory and absolute the third. Never, perhaps, have sterner accents affirmed the sovereignty of impersonal and uncompromising Law. I listened, and right well the grave and majestic countenance toward me like a sibyl in the gloom; it was as though she withdrew from my grasp, one by one, the two scrolls of promise and left me the third scroll only, awful with inevitable fates. And when we stood at length and parted, amid that columnar circuit of the trees, beneath the last twilight of starless skies, I seemed to be gazing, like Titus at Jerusalem, on a scene of pain and empty gloom, on a sanctuary with no presence to hallow it, and heaven left lonely of a God.

And there was light. "Why," asks a modern critic, "did she not push at her prison gates and come out?" It is an unfair question. Hers was a great nature chilled by the creeping cold of a Time Spirit whose essential quality was Fear."

And there was light. Ah, if only this great thinker, who washed the pan of theologies and found in the residuum only Duty, could have read, day by day, some passages from "Science and Health."

And there was light.

A COTTAGE AMONG THE HILLS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The village nestles immediately below Great Whernside, in the valley of the Upper Wharfe—region in which two colors only, green and gray, predominate. Here are old gray houses, old gray walls—moss-grown into emeralds, green meadows by the river's bank, green fells breaking into gray terraced outcroppings—all set under soft gray English skies. The cottage must be at least three hundred years old, set down, as all the other cottages seem to be, haphazard along the winding village street, which follows the course of the hurrying beck as it hastens to join the river in thedale below. Upon entering, a passage leads to the living room at the end. To the right is the large low kitchen, with its raftered ceiling and cavernous fireplace. To the left a step leads downward into a stone-flagged scullery, wherein another step leads up to a great stone sink, raised on a sort of honorable dais, from which a small window looks out upon the happenings of the village street. Flocks of black-faced moorland sheep pass frequently—bleating as they go—to washing in the river, shearing, or to local fairs. When school is out, groups of flaxen-haired children play cricket opposite, while two or three times a day there is the excitement of the arrival of the public bus from the railway station many miles away. This is the real country, where are no sights but lovely sights, and no sounds save happy sounds—of soft voices speaking sparingly, lambs bleating, birds singing, children's laughter—all homelike harmony is here around this cottage hidden among the hills.

Capablanca is totally opposed to those faddists who think chess-playing an unhealthy occupation. He himself

CAPABLANCA, THE CHESS MASTER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

José Raul Capablanca, who is called the greatest living chess personality, is of a lively disposition and has a sense of humor that sometimes amounts to practical joking. His game at Hastings with the London player, R. H. V. Scott, is a case in point. Scott is a good amateur and is known for his attacking proclivities: he prides himself on wresting the initiative from his opponents even at the cost of unsound sacrifices of force, which, however, work out well for him. Capablanca was told of this foible of Scott's the night before their game, when at dinner in his hotel, and he thereupon humorously announced to his chess friends that he would go for the attack against Scott for all he was worth, and would not give the London player a chance to employ his usual tactics. In the result, the game lasted just 27 moves, when Scott resigned to avoid a forced mate in two more moves: on the eighth and

never worries, when playing the game, and never grieves over a loss—it is true, he has not much cause, having been beaten in match games only nine times since he attained master rank in 1910—one game a year, on the average. He plays a good game of tennis, and he tries to get in a walk after a particularly hard encounter.

Capablanca on Tour

The Cuban has recently returned from Paris, and is at present touring the English provinces; he plays simultaneously against well-known clubs, generally taking on about 40 opponents at a time. He rarely loses more than one or two games, draws a few more, and wins the rest, taking from three to four hours to complete the exhibition. In this simultaneous play, Capablanca walks round a room, making a move when he comes opposite to each of the players, and should the other have a reply immediately prepared, the master is willing to continue the game. In this connection an amusing incident occurred at a recent exhibition given at the "Gambit" chess rooms in the city of London. Capablanca's opponent thought he might fluster the master by playing on a "lightning" system of about a move a second. The Cuban was nothing loath, and a rattling, as machine-gun fire was heard on that particular board for about half an hour. There were only 21 shots, as Capablanca mated his overbold antagonist on the eleventh move, amid uproarious merriment on the part of the spectators.

It is to be hoped that a match between the world champion, Emanuel Lasker, and Capablanca will be set on foot as soon as practicable. Lasker was challenged by the Cuban after the latter's victory at San Sebastian, 1911, and an understanding between the masters was arrived at during the Petrograd Congress, 1914. When the political situation has cleared up, Lasker must defend his title or resign it; in the latter event, Capablanca has announced his intention of claiming the title to which his wonderful record gives him every right. He will then be willing to play a match with the Russian master, Rubinstein, the third member of the great Chess Triumvirate.

The game referred to above between Capablanca and Scott was as follows:

Queen's Gambit Declined
White Black
J. R. Capablanca R. H. V. Scott
1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-QB3
3. K1-KB3 K1-B2
4. P-K3 P-K3
5. QK1-Q2 QK1-Q2
6. B-Q3 B-Q3
7. E-P4 E-P4
8. P-K4 K1xKt
9. Kt1xP K1xKt
10. BxKt K1-B3
11. B-B2 P-QK13
12. Q-Q3 P-KR3
13. P-QK13 Q-K2
14. B-K2 R-Q1
15. Q-R1 B-K1
16. K-R1 B-B1
17. K-R1 K-B1
18. K-R1 K-K1
19. Q-KB3 K-K1
20. Kt-B3 Q-B2
21. KtxPch K-B1
22. P-Q5 BxP
23. BxKt K-K1
24. QxPch P-K1
25. RxPch K-B1
27. Q-B6ch Resigns, as White
mates in 2 moves.

The game calls for little comment. Capablanca's eighteenth move was in anticipation of Black's Q-B2. White's eighteenth and nineteenth moves were made under time pressure. The final attack begins with 20 Kt-B5, and Black is busy thereafter trying to defend against moves each of which threatens several things and the pretty sacrifice on move 25 forces mate in 5.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON AND INDUSTRIALISM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England—The evidence in the factory site inquiry at Stratford-on-Avon was concluded on October 23. Opposition to the proposal of the corporation to sell charitable land on the outskirts of Shakespeare's native town to a Birmingham firm, for the erection of an aluminum factory, showed no signs of having abated. Various witnesses, including the Mayor, opposed the sale as a threat to industrialism, which would be prejudicial to the town's best interests. Sir Henry Lunn was of opinion that such a policy would diminish the influx of visitors from America. Sir Sydney Lee, trustee of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, remarked that he did not wish Stratford to become "a suburb of Birmingham." For the charity commissioners, however, the question is not one of universal culture, but of whether the interests of the town would be promoted by the sale, and the assistant commissioner ruled that evidence must be confined to the latter issue. It is needless to say that all Shakespearians, and not a few Baconians, will await the finding of the commissioners with the greatest eagerness.

Capablanca is totally opposed to those faddists who think chess-playing an unhealthy occupation. He himself

GROWING FLOWERS FOR THE TRADE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If popularity were the only test the rose would be the national flower of the United States, as it is of England. In winter as in summer it is the flower most in demand for all occasions. At least 100,000,000 of these flowers are sold in America each year, and the price paid for them is close to \$5,000,000. In some cities more money is spent for roses than for any other two kinds of flowers together. Of course all the winter roses are grown under glass, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in rose houses, especially near the large cities of the northeast. The longest rose house in the world is said to be located in the little town of Madbury, New Hampshire. This house measures 1300 feet, almost a quarter of a mile.

Different cities have their favorites among the roses. In New York the American Beauty still remains the choice of many people. In Boston, on the other hand, the call for Beauties is small. Probably the rose that sells best in Boston at the present time is the comparatively new pink Ophelia. Mrs. Charles Russell is popular the country over and the little Aaron Ward, which is just right for a man's buttonhole, is in favor everywhere. Several new roses are being introduced this year, among them Crusader and Pilgrim, which were originated in Massachusetts. Frank W. Dunlap, who comes from Toronto, and Mrs. John Cook, which was developed in the South. John Cook, the originator of this rose, is the man who also gave the world My Maryland and Francis Scott Key.

Scarcely behind the rose in popularity comes the carnation. About as many carnations as roses are grown in the United States, and their value is placed at \$5,000,000. Carnations and roses together cost New York City alone more than \$2,000,000 each season. That is the wholesale value. Tack on the retail profits and the amount paid by the public must be much greater. Pink carnations are the most popular the country over. Boston, however, has a great fondness for crimson carnations, possibly because of Harvard College's close proximity. New carnations are constantly being introduced and the old varieties as constantly passing out of favor. One seldom hears now of Lawson's carnation, for example, which the Boston financier made famous by paying \$30,000 for the newest crimson carnation in Bernice, the remarkable fragrance of which is one of its good features. The popularity of carnations may be judged by the fact that on an average 135,000 come into the Boston market every day.

The Popular Chrysanthemum
While the chrysanthemum has a comparatively brief reign, it is queen of the market just at the present time. It is the one flower most in evidence in the stores, and so varied are its forms and colors that there are varieties to please every one. It is said, in fact, that something like 5000 distinct varieties are now grown and they range all the way from the tiny baby pompons to the enormous exhibition "mums" to be found in the shows. The word chrysanthemum comes from chrysos, which means gold, and anthenon, meaning a flower, which makes the literal translation a flower of gold. It fills with joy the floral breach "Twixt waning summer and welcome spring."

The florists all over the country are setting aside special weeks for popularizing cut flowers to a greater degree. Boston has just had a special week of this kind. So that matter have Washington, Philadelphia, Albany, and various other cities. A special effort has been made on these occasions to make the public familiar with the slogan of the Society of American Florists, "Say It With Flowers." Some people have got the impression that this was an expression on which certain florists had a mortgage, so to speak, but the truth of the matter is that it was adopted by the national association and it is to be seen everywhere from coast to coast.

Quick Handling Necessary

The course which flowers run on their way from the greenhouse to the home fireside is a devious one. Few products have to be handled so quickly. In all the large cities there are central markets to which the flowers come very early in the morning. They are heaped high on the stands of the salesmen and for a few hours there is a perfect babel of voices while the buying and selling is going on, retailers and wholesalers making their purchases for the day. Wmthrop Square, Boston, has one of the largest flower centers in the world. The Boston Flower Exchange alone does an annual business amounting to \$2,500,000. Most of the flowers come to

the market packed in large boxes. To the average man it is a surprise to find that all the roses come packed in ice like fish. The roses are never put into water until they reach the retail stores. This plan originated in Boston, and at first was looked on with disfavor by other cities, but is now being adopted everywhere. Violets, too, are always packed in ice, but are first wrapped in paper to exclude the air. Carefully packed flowers can be sent to a long distance. Daily shipments are made from Boston and Albany, say, for example, and many flowers are sent also from Montreal and other Canadian points. Chicago is the center of the flower industry in the west and has some of the biggest establishments in the world. Strangely enough, as it would seem, many flowers are sent from Chicago to New Orleans and other southern cities.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their merit and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1005)

Freedom for Women

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read a very able letter by Mrs. Florence Kelley in The Christian Science Monitor October 30, 1919, on the suffrage amendment, pleading for its ratification before February 15, 1920, in order to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Susan B. Anthony.

I sincerely hope the necessary 36 states will do so by that time, so we women can help the men to destroy this war power that has existed from the foundation of the world, caused largely by the disobedience of the laws of both state and federal governments.

It was with a feeling of regret that the City Man turned away from the ever-changing scene. For only a few weeks more and the curb market, one of the sights of New York, and the joy of the rubberneck wagon megaphone shouter, will be no more. For the power is to go indoors and take on all the dignity of the older established markets, and verdant headgear and elaborate sign language will be no more. "Sic transit gloria." Meantime, the bronze statue of George Washington, that most placid and peaceful figure, continues to look down from its post in front of the Sub-Treasury Building at the scene of wild turmoil and fevered excitement, which has been most appropriately dubbed "the Mad Hatter's Tea Party."

It is to be hoped that a match between the world champion, Emanuel Lasker, and Capablanca will be set on foot as soon as practicable. Lasker was challenged by the Cuban after the latter's victory at San Sebastian, 1911, and an understanding between the masters was arrived at during the Petrograd Congress, 1914. When the political situation has cleared up, Lasker must defend his title or resign it; in the latter event, Capablanca has announced his intention of claiming the title to which his wonderful record gives him every right. He will then be willing to play a match with the Russian master, Rubinstein, the third member of the great Chess Triumvirate.

I enjoy reading The Christian Science Monitor above all other dailies, and I have known of Mrs. Eddy and her works for 35 years which has been a great blessing to me in many ways. Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Stanton, S. B. Anthony, Francis E. Willard, and Mrs. Carrie Nation have been my guides, the sweetest names on mortal tongue, among women.

(Signed) RACHEL A. REES.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, November 3, 1919.

Appreciation

(No. 1010)

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for your kind note received this morning. I also wish to thank you for the very generous treatment in sending me The Christian Science Monitor.

INCREASE OF YOUNG TURK MOVEMENT

Armenian Leader Says It Threatens Not Only the Christian People of Turkey but the Allied Military Contingents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Young Turk Nationalist movement is daily increasing and seriously threatens not only the Christian population of the interior of Turkey, but also the allied military contingents which are scattered over the country," said the spokesman for the Armenian National Union yesterday. "The program of these Turks has been carefully elaborated in a congress recently held at Silvas, at which the following decisions were arrived at:

"1. To maintain what is called the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; not to cede any territory to Armenia nor those states which are in course of formation, nor to allow the Allies to occupy any of their territory to prevent massacres and plunder.

"2. To expel the Allies from all territory which they actually occupy and refuse the payment of any taxes to the central government.

"3. To open up new banks and compel the population to withdraw all money which they have deposited in banks; to issue no paper money and withdraw what is in circulation at present by the Ottoman bank.

Army Organization Plan

"4. To organize an army, arm the Turks, Kurds, and other Muhammadan population with arms and munitions, cut off the telephone lines with Constantinople and recognize Kemal as head of the government, with headquarters at Erzerum.

"5. To coordinate the operations of the Turkish Army with those of the Tartar Army in the Caucasus.

"This program is directed, not only against the Allies, but especially against the Armenians and Greeks. It has, moreover, the moral and material support of the Turkish authorities at Constantinople, who are seeking cooperation with Kemal. This is testified to not only by reports which reach this office from various quarters, but by a special envoy of the Paris 'Temps,' who says this organization of Anatolia is nothing less than the Turkish Army reorganized, notwithstanding the conditions of the armistice, and with the secret assistance of the Turkish Government.

"Another report says the Muhammadans are being armed seriously. In the very heart of Constantinople, the European police have made raids and discovered large depots of arms, and stopped ships with bombs, ammunition, firearms, and infernal machines which were imported from Constantinople to the Asiatic coast opposite. European arms, whether they are smuggled or not, are imported from Europe.

Repatriation of Prisoners of War

"Another danger which is impending, and which may play havoc with the country, is the repatriation of 200,000 prisoners of war, who are now interned abroad. The Turkish Government has appropriated 3,000,000 of Turkish pounds to cover the expense of the repatriation of these prisoners. These men will be incorporated in the new military units organized by the Young Turks unless Europe or America steps in and prevents such a calamity.

"A further report from Broussa states that the men of the twenty-sixth army corps as commanded by Fuad Pasha have joined the insurgent troops. An army of 20,000 men is moving toward the Armenian frontier, and another unit of 15,000 men is reported to have joined the Tartars in Trans-Caucasia. One of these bands already had a fight with an English contingent. It is considered certain, too, that unless the armies finally organize, Kemal will send troops against Constantinople and the Young Turk Party will then be in full swing.

Violation of Armistice

"These facts go to show that the stipulations of the armistice, signed by Turkey in November, 1918, are being systematically violated by the Turks. Lord Robert Cecil declared in the House of Commons a few days after the armistice was signed, that if the Turks ill-treated the Armenians after the armistice was signed, Europe would doubtless intervene to protect them. The immediate protection, he said, of the Armenians could not be disregarded, and the government had given the matter the most serious consideration. England would be exposed to the indignation of her people if new atrocities were perpetrated, since she now has the right and the power to prevent them by military means. If we except 135,000 deported Armenians who were able to settle in Siliicia under French and English military protection, not a single Armenian of the remaining Armenian provinces of the interior has been able to return to his home. Murders and atrocities against them continue. In the very heart of Turkey entire armies are in preparation to move against the remnants of the race in Trans-Caucasia. The Armenians ask themselves often if really it is the cause of right and that of the oppressed nations that have triumphed through the ending of this war."

LEGION POSTS TO FIGHT RADICALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York State local posts of the American Legion have been asked by Russell E. Sard, state commander, to organize at once for the purpose of meeting the insidious propaganda of

PLEA TO CONTINUE THE SUGAR BOARD

Philadelphia Board of Trade Charges That Dealers Are Waiting for a New Opportunity to Advance the Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Charging that sugar dealers are only waiting a favorable opportunity to increase prices for this commodity the Philadelphia Board of Trade has sent a letter to the United States Congress requesting that the Sugar Equalization Board be retained after January 1. After weeks of investigation, the board says it has learned that large quantities of sugar are being held in Louisiana and the middle west waiting shipment abroad.

The board believes this sugar is being held in the expectation that prices will increase when the equalization board passes out of existence.

John A. McCarthy, spokesman for the sugar committee in Philadelphia, admits that after that date the price of sugar will be controlled only by market conditions and that there is a probability that the price will advance. This, he contends, is due chiefly to the lack of foresight in not purchasing the Cuban sugar when it could have been obtained at a reasonable price. The Board of Trade, following up this argument, addressed a letter to William A. Glasgow Jr., counsel for the United States Sugar Equalization Board, concerning this phase of the matter asking what could be done under the circumstances. Mr. Glasgow's reply was as follows:

"Your representations are futile. The time has long since past when the equalization board could have met the situation. We recommended last August that the government buy the 1920 Cuban sugar crop, but President Wilson was not in sympathy with our recommendations. The Senate committee, which investigated our proposition, was willing to approve a bill authorizing the purchase of the 1920 Cuban crop, but it was unwilling to grant us the licensing privilege under which we would be empowered to control prices. Under such an arrangement the board would have been placed in the foolish position of importing millions of tons of sugar into the United States for speculators to play with. It should be understood that it is now impossible to purchase the Cuban crop. It is untrue that sugar cane is rotting on the ground in Cuba for the want of some one to move it. It is untrue that friction has existed between the officials of the Sugar Equalization Board and the United States Food Administration. If there is any sugar in storage in warehouses throughout the United States it is of the new crop over which the Sugar Equalization Board has no authority."

In moving that the Indemnity Bill be passed, Sir William Vincent drew attention to the fact that Mr. Gandhi had declared in regard to this bill that officers should be protected from being indicted for murder. Pandit Malaviya spoke for two hours in opposition to the bill. He asserted that the people at Amritsar ought to have been warned before the troops fired and that there had been greater loss of life than necessary. He considered it wrong to indemnify officers the legality of whose acts was still under consideration. He denied that there had been necessity for martial law and declared that soldiers who illegally fired on crowds should be indicted for murder.

He deplored the view that a soldier should always do what he was ordered by his superior officer. In his opinion such a view was bad for military discipline.

Sir George Lowndes said that they had to carry on the government of the country not with their hearts but with their heads, and nine-tenths of the pandit's speech had nothing whatever to do with the question. The question was whether the government was going to indemnify their officers, not whether martial law had been justified or not. The government was responsible for any acts which had been done and if anybody had any complaint an action could be filed against the government.

Sir William Vincent concluded the debate by saying that the occasion had been used as an opportunity to give voice to perfectly irrelevant matters. The government did not endeavor to say one way or another whether any action was justified or not. That would be left to the courts. He then gave details of the disturbances, saying that seven Europeans had been murdered, there had been 15 serious cases of assault, 44 serious cases of arson, 34 cases of damage to railways which might have caused accidents and 132 interruptions of telephone wires. In conclusion, Sir William asserted that the measure was perfectly fair and he left it in the hands of the hon. members with confidence.

The bill was then put to the Council by the Viceroy and passed. His Excellency did not address the Council as is customary at the close of the session. In a few words he thanked the hon. members for their work and adjourned the Council.

ARRESTS ON SUGAR CONSPIRACY CHARGE

PERTH AMBOY, New Jersey—The four members of the firm of Greenspan Brothers of this city were arrested yesterday by federal agents on charges of conspiring to violate the Food Control Act by profiteering in sugar. Arraigned before a United States commissioner, the brothers, Hyman, Phillip, Isadore, and Jacob, each was held in \$10,000 bail, which was furnished. It is alleged that on October 10 the firm sold 47,022 pounds of sugar at 20 cents a pound and that on November 13 they sold 16,000 pounds at 21½ cents a pound. Following the arrests, federal agents searched the Greenspan Brothers' warehouse on Elm Street and there found large quantities of sugar.

CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT

MINEOLA, New York—Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, one of the winners in the army's recent trans-continental air race, will start from here tomorrow or Thursday morning on his attempted one-stop cross-country flight. He plans to fly from here to Dallas, Texas, where he will rest over night and then go on the next day to San Diego, California.

POGROMS ARE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A procession of thousands of Jews, including many uniformed veterans of the war, yesterday marked the protest of Greater New York Jews against pogroms in Ukraine.

allocations of a quarter of an acre each he could, he said, provide for all the 2000 applicants on the farms, and without destroying the farms from the point of view of the milk supply. He wanted to help them all he could and therefore to the 2000 present applicants the "feud-duty" to be charged would not be the usual £1 or £2, but £1 per annum—just a bare acknowledgment. A penny a month was all they would have to pay him as proprietor for their quarter-acre allotment.

Continuing, Lord Leverhulme said that Sir Herbert Morgan and others were engaged with him in trying to raise the level of the fishing industry in the island. He was doing all this because he wished to commemorate what these men had done in the war, and to show them, now that they had returned home, that so far as the land was available, he was going to be no obstacle to their settlement in houses of their own. It was only by steady employment in fishing that money could be made in Lewis. They had the riches of the sea all around their shores, and he would help them all he could on the way to prosperity.

During the subsequent discussion, Lord Leverhulme said if they did not work with him it would be impossible for him to go on with his scheme, and he would abandon all he was doing in Lewis and concentrate on the Isle of Harris, where the people had decided to give his scheme a 10 years' trial.

COLLEGE WOMEN PLAN FOR SERVICE

National Federation Meeting Takes Up the Questions of Improved Photoplays and the Extension of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The purpose of the National Federation of College Women, which held its fifth biennial convention and conference here recently, is to emphasize the duty of the college woman to her community and to the country, said Mrs. Flora Warren Seymour of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the federation, in discussing the convention with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The keynote of the organization is service, democracy its symbol, and service to the nation its ideal, continued Mrs. Seymour. We do not believe in patriotism in the noisy fashion but in translating it into practical activity, and it is the aim of the federation to show the college woman her individual duty, not by setting up new organizations, but by bringing home to the average college woman her responsibility.

The whole tone of the recent convention was an inspiration to all attending, said Mrs. Seymour, and the feeling of cooperation was helpful beyond expectation. Thirty-five or 40 states of the Union were represented.

An activity which is receiving the attention of the federation is the matter of better photoplays. In this connection it was announced that the "Society for Visual Education" is preparing motion pictures for educational work in the elementary schools. The society, it was said, would first take up geography, history, and civics. The federation pledged its cooperation.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, spoke on educational extension work. He urged the need of adult education and declared that it needed federal support and encouragement. He also touched upon woman's suffrage and declared that both men and women need to be educated in citizenship. The federation passed a resolution pledging its cooperation to the Commissioner of Education in educational extension activities.

The federation will hereafter have a collegiate advisor at the head of a bureau for the purpose of advising boys and girls as they have the high school as to what college best meets their needs. It will gather information from all of the colleges as to their curricula and standards. This work will be in charge of Mrs. Marion B. Kerr of Salt Lake City, Utah. The federation also will establish a college council of women who are deans of women in various colleges and plans to issue a bulletin of the federation.

FLEET UNITS REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States mine sweepers and submarine chasers which served in the North Sea were reviewed in the North River yesterday by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. At a luncheon given to the crews later, the Secretary paid tribute to their valor. He said that Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, who commanded the fleet, and every man in it, deserved highest praise for "laying that great barrage across the North Sea" against the U-boats and mines.

The man resolution of the day was a long one by Mr. Buek, asking the House of Representatives to impeach Judge A. B. Anderson of Indianapolis, Indiana, for his injunction against the leaders of the coal strike.

Chicago is regarded as the probable location of national headquarters.

Nomination of a presidential candidate at this convention was not considered likely. Dues will be assessed.

Delegates voted yesterday to give, in addition, one day's pay annually.

Opportunity was given for a plea for the release of all political prisoners.

The sympathetic standpoint of the

ORGANIZATION OF NEW LABOR PARTY

Object Declared to Be Union of "All Hand and Brain Workers" in Support of Political, Social and Industrial Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Labor Party, in process of formation at a convention here, will be known by the official name of the Labor Party of the United States. This name was recommended by the constitutional committee last evening and adopted by the convention.

The object of the party, the constitution declares, is to "organize all hand and brain workers of the United States in support of the principles of political, social, and industrial democracy."

A clause of the constitution provides that workers over 16 years of age may be members of the party.

The convention passed a resolution recommending that all Labor Party executive committees—city, county, state, and national—should contain an equal representation of men and women. The proposal was put forward by the women delegates, who met on Sunday, was indorsed by the committee on resolutions, and went through unanimously with applause.

COLLEGE WOMEN PLAN FOR SERVICE

College May Be Enlarged

When the constitutional committee reported that a provision was incorporated in the constitution as presented calling for a national committee of 48 committeemen and making no mention of women, Robert Buck, editor of The New Majority, the official organ of the party, moved an amendment that 96 be placed upon this committee, half of them to be women. An animated discussion followed and the matter was finally referred back to the constitutional committee.

When the resolution for equal representation of women was presented to the convention, objection was voiced at once by a delegate from Cleveland, Ohio. He protested that it purposed nothing short of class legislation in favor of women and insisted that they should take their chances for election with the men. To this Robert M. Buck replied that in adopting the resolution the Labor Party would blaze the way for all political parties in this country and become the first to admit women to actual equality.

The main business of the day was perhaps the planning of means of extending the Labor Party movement within the ranks of organized Labor, as the high officials of the American Federation of Labor are opposed to it, as well as many other labor unions in high places.

AIM TO AVOID FRICITION

The convention decided to take a course which would not create avoidable friction. It adopted recommendations that state parties be formed where not now established, that a speakers bureau be created at national headquarters for work in the various states, that an educational bureau be similarly established, and that all delegates recommend the Labor Party to their constituent bodies and work for establishment of city, county and state Labor parties.

But when it came to a resolution that the executive board of the Labor Party should approach the international and national officers of the various unions to get their endorsement of a favorable expression, they the convention halted. Despite a favorable recommendation from the committee, the convention voted instead to let the national executive committee as sign speakers to go before conventions "where practical."

The chairman, Max Hayes, pointed out that if the resolution were adopted as presented, when union officials interviewed refused their endorsement it would "act as a boomerang" on the Labor Party and that the press would publish the news as that "Labor did not support the party."

Adult education, and wherever possible, the establishment of trade union colleges were indorsed.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE ASKED

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ADRIATIC PROBLEM TO BE TAKEN UP

Arrival of the Italian Ambassador in Washington, It Is Expected, Will Cause Renewal of Discussion Abruptly Broken Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Baron Avezzano, the newly appointed Italian Ambassador, is expected to arrive in Washington today.

He will occupy the Thomas Nelson Page residence, formerly leased by Count Macchi di Cellere. The fact that President Wilson is unable to receive the credentials of diplomatic envoys is not regarded as barring Baron Avezzano from discussing the Adriatic problem with the Secretary of State informally, notwithstanding that the last official exchanges between Rome and Washington are said to have brought the question to a deadlock.

The State Department is said on authority to have rejected "the utmost concessions" Italy has been willing to grant in order to reach an accord with the United States on the Adriatic problem.

It became known yesterday that a little more than a month ago Mr. Tittoni, Italian Foreign Minister, transmitted to the State Department a proposal defining Italy's concessions, and offering a settlement acceptable to Italy. Presentation of this communication was one of the last acts of Count di Cellere, the former Ambassador. A few days later, the State Department received an urgent dispatch from Premier Nitti himself, requesting a reply to the Tittoni proposal, and strongly intimating that it might be useless to carry on the discussion over Fiume if the Italian proposal should be rejected.

Premier Nitti, in his message, declared that the Tittoni proposal was reasonable, and that it constituted the utmost limit to which Italy could go in complying with the wishes of President Wilson. He added that if the proposal should be accepted by the United States, he was able to assure acceptance of it on the part of Italy.

The American reply to Premier Nitti has not been made public. State Department officials asserting that the matter is too delicate.

The Tittoni proposal's main features were that Italy should receive the part of Istria forming the triangle whose extreme eastern point would be Volosca, the line running thence to Alpe Grande and to Monte Maggiore, thence to Fiume. The existing Italian frontier extends along the line from Monte Maggiore to Fiume.

Fiume itself, together with some territory to the north and also some of the neighboring islands in the Gulf of Quarnero, would become a buffer state. Italy would have no supervision of its foreign affairs, but

PLEA OF ARMENIA FOR FULL JUSTICE

In Name of Its Inherent Right to Be Free From Turkish Yoke Down-Trodden Country Is Said to Appeal to the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Armenia today appeals to the world for full justice, not merely for sympathy's sake, but in the name of inherent right to be free from the Turkish yoke, whose crushing burden it has borne since 1375, declares Mrs. Otis Floyd Lamson, a native of Armenia, in a statement given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The Armenians are the only people who, of all the peoples of Asia that had come under the Turk, have survived and retained the four great essentials of national life—racial purity, racial customs, religious integrity, and language," says Mrs. Lamson. "Peoples less resolute fiber were tamed and annihilated, but Armenia became a force singularly noble and dynamic, a static symbol of suffering; and that force defied all the devices of the merciless Germano-Turko combine, and succeeded in administering the first crushing blow to Prussian dreams of world might."

"To the armies of the Allies on the western front, Armenia is proud to have contributed ten to fifteen thousand men. Before the first three months of the war had passed 900 Armenian men in a body volunteered for the Foreign Legion and showed their remarkable marksmanship in the first battles of the Marne; 20,000 or more Armenians assisted Great Britain's forces in Palestine and Mesopotamia. Thus Armenia, as never before in modern history, took her place in the line of champions of justice and peace. Armenia has always been a perpetual battleground where conquerors met a mighty barrier."

"Armenia received the first blows when Xerxes set out to conquer Greece. Armenian national integrity was violated when Greek and Roman conquerors aimed to reach Persia and India, to fulfill their dreams of world empires. Finally, in the fourteenth century, when Muhammadan hordes from central Asia set out to invade Europe, the much-weakened Armenian kingdom was crushed and her last King sent into exile."

"Since the fourteenth century Armenia, belonging to the Indo-European family (Aryan), has been the slave of the merciless Turk who lived on the fruits of Armenian diligence and thrift. In return her homes were pillaged, her women violated, her children kidnapped, her men tortured and massacred."

"That a Christian Prussia stooped to the level of such a cowardly criminal in exciting her vassal, the uninformed and ill-advised Turk, into the horrors of Muhammad's Jihad—holy war—the world could never forget, not even overlook."

"What a climax to the disinterested neglect of Christian Europe of their little sister church of Armenia, which at all times has stood as a rampart of Christianity ever ready to die for the rights of Christian peoples! Had Christian Europe paid her debt to Armenia, man for man, the Turkish blight that called forth the Prussian menace would have been swept off the globe long before the present world conflict."

JOHN G. MASARYK TO BECOME CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John G. Masaryk, son of the President of the Czech-Slovak Republic, who arrived here on board the Adriatic, will assume the duties for several months of charge d'affaires of the Czech-Slovak Legation in Washington, while awaiting the arrival of Dr. Stephanik, Minister designate. Dr. Charles Pergler, present Czech-Slovak Minister to the United States, has been transferred to Peking, China.

Mr. Masaryk was born in Prague, but left the University of Prague and came in 1907 to the United States, remaining for six years. In July, 1914, he was conscripted into the Austrian Army and at one time was held as hostage for his mother's life.

MR. MARTENS SUES NEW YORK PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Counsel for Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Republic, yesterday served papers in a libel suit against the New York Tribune and the Press Publishing Company, publisher of the New York World, seeking to recover \$1,000,000 damages from the two papers. The claims are based on statements printed in those papers last week asserting that Mr. Martens had "admitted" before the Lusk Committee investigating sedition activities that he was engaged in propaganda for the overthrow of the United States Government.

LICENSES OF JITNEY DRIVERS SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The city council, at a meeting held yesterday, voted to suspend the licenses of the jitney drivers, complying with the request of the public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company. A unanimous vote was given. The council also decided to hold a special meeting tomorrow for the purpose of deciding on the request of the jitney drivers that the

people be asked, in a question on the ballot at the city election, whether or not jitneys shall be allowed to operate here.

The matter arose over the announcement of the street railway officials that unless "unfair jitney competition" was restricted by November 26, the street cars would be withdrawn. There are 242 jitney drivers in this city, and the public trustees declared that the local branch had been run with a loss on account of the jitneys.

The jitney drivers, on the other hand, have declared that they will continue to operate their jitneys, in spite of the action taken, but will charge no fare. They will rely upon the generosity of their passengers.

PEOPLE SAID TO BUY HIGH-PRICED GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Jindrich Waldes, banker and manufacturer of Prague, has just arrived to represent the employers of Tzeccho-Slovakia at the International Labor Conference and to promote the financial and commercial interests of his country, now greatly handicapped by the disparity of exchange and the consequent blocking of Tzeccho-Slovakia's effort to resuscitate trade and industry to supply those materials of which her people are in urgent need.

Coal is the pivotal difficulty of this country, as of so many others. Formerly Bohemia obtained from Poland 9000 tons of hard coal annually, which was used for factories and various industries. Now this has been cut off, and there is no knowing what can be depended upon from that quarter, as the Silesian question is still unsettled and it was from Silesia that the coal was obtained. The German coal mines are operating to about 78 per cent of their capacity, but in this production other nations must share. Without more coal the resources of Tzeccho-Slovakia cannot be properly developed, nor can her industries be operated satisfactorily, says Mr. Waldes.

Great Need of Metals

In addition to the coal shortage, Tzeccho-Slovakia is in great need of metals, especially copper, of oils, phosphates, and chemicals, of cotton, wool, and everything that enters into the manufacture of textiles. She can get none of these things in Europe, for her neighbors are in similar straits, some of them worse off. She must look to the United States and to South America for help. Then she runs into the obstacle of an almost worthless currency. The kroun is now worth so little that it will not pay postage on a letter. A 100-kroun piece, formerly worth \$20, is now worth just \$1.65.

When the Tzecch tries to buy in this country the things he needs and which the condition of his country is a guarantee that he is amply able to pay for, he is charged for it in dollars, and when the American buys in Tzeccho-Slovakia he pays in krouns. This is obviously poor business for the new republic, says Mr. Waldes. One thing the Tzeccho-Slovakia has that the United States wants—sugar—and Mr. Waldes says the Tzecches are seeking to barter their surplus sugar for cotton, without calling out all the krouns in the treasury to make good the difference in exchange.

Workers Highly Trained

"No country can boast of such a determined campaign to control the next state Legislature for the purpose of enacting into law their Socialistic and Bolshevik ideas. When a great farm organization like the Washington State Grange is captured by the radical element for such purposes is not time the conservative farmers wake up and organize in order to protect their interests as producers? Instead of a government of Jefferson and Lincoln, by the people and for the people, we are threatened, and organized Labor is demanding that the government be administered in their interests. Organized Labor represents only about 3 per cent of the people. For the last year Congress has been taking orders from them, thereby giving us a government by 3 per cent of the people."

DRY ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—A prohibition law enforcement committee for this State has been appointed by the Connecticut Temperance Union to cooperate with Internal Revenue Commissioner James J. Walsh to see that the Prohibition Enforcement Act is carried out to the letter in Connecticut. The chairman of the committee is E. L. G. Hohenthal, chairman of the prohibition state central committee.

It was decided to have such a committee when repeated reports were made that the prohibition laws were being persistently disregarded throughout Connecticut. Mr. Hohenthal, in fact, will be known as "director of prohibition enforcement in Connecticut."

Directors of the Connecticut Temperance Union have gone on record as in favor of a "saloonless world in 1920," and to this end the prohibition workers of this State will bend their energies while also laboring to see that the "dry" act is strictly carried out in the State at all times.

HEARING ON PACKERS SET FOR DECEMBER 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the complaint of the National Wholesale Grocers Association and other associations of wholesale grocers that the packers enjoy unfair advantages in rates and service over the wholesale grocers through their refrigerator cars will be resumed in Chicago on December 10. T. D. Guthrie, traffic manager of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association, at the recent hearing before the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, testified that "most of the tariffs now in force in southern classification territory containing the peddler car rules are so worded as to prohibit these special privileges from being used by shippers other than packers."

NEEDS OUTLINED OF TZECCHO-SLOVAKIA

Employer Delegate at Labor Conference Says Coal Is Pivotal Requirement—Wealth Said to Lie in Her Industrial Efficiency

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sued a statement in protest "against the attempt to suppress the Kreisler concert." The statement concludes: "In our judgment such an attempt is an evidence neither of enlightened patriotism nor of true Americanism." All the signers, it is said, did war work.

Mr. Kreisler announced yesterday that he had been invited by Gen. Robert Alexander of the American Legion to play at a concert for the benefit of that organization in the Hippodrome, New York City, on December 28, and had accepted.

CLOTHING DEALERS DEFEND ADVANCES

Boston Merchants, Declare the Higher Costs Are Due Largely to Labor and Taxes—Figures Show Alleged Net Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Following the salient parts of Chief Magistrate McAdoo's decision holding James Larkin and Benjamin Gitlow for the grand jury on a charge of criminal anarchy under the state penal law:

"The case turned on whether the Communist Party manifesto, taken in connection with the trend of thought in the articles of The Revolutionary Age, and the statements of Larkin, was in violation of the statute. The defendants' connection with the writing, publication, circulating and selling of the manifesto was beyond doubt.

"Of the manifesto itself, the defendant Larkin said 'it had several authors, but one mind.' What did these defendants intend by the manifesto?

"The manifesto starts out with a bitter arraignment and condemnation of what it calls the moderate Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor and organized skilled artisans generally.

"It accuses the Socialist Party of having betrayed Socialism, especially in aiding and abetting the military operations of different countries during the recent war.

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IMPORTANT TASKS FOR SPANISH KING

Political Journeys of King Alfonso to London and Paris Are Connected With Morocco, and in Particular Tangier

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—King Alfonso has important work to do, and it is considered that being a non-party man, a thoroughly good statesman, one who has knowledge and influence and who is understood to have been deeply sympathetic with the Allies during the war even if he remained neutral, as he had to do, is the best man to do it. It was given out at first that his visits to France and England had no official consequence of any kind and were simply for the purpose of looking round and gathering a little enjoyment, where it was to be obtained. For this reason, it was said, Don Alfonso would not be accompanied on his travels by any minister, and there would be nothing at all official about his expeditions.

But it is after all merely stupid to hint that these expeditions are in the full sense strictly private affairs, for everybody acquainted with public and especially foreign affairs, knows perfectly well that they are not. Of course the King will gather some enjoyment from them, and he has so many friends in Paris and London, and is so keen on the life to be obtained in both capitals, especially London, with which he became familiar and where he was very popular in former days, that he could not but look forward to his trips with avidity. But that is merely incidental. They are business journeys, and let it be said plainly that the business is for the most part connected with the Morocco problem and principally Tangier, which at the moment is the most delicate question.

Political Journeys

Whatever may be the case in other places the reality of the situation is not disguised in Madrid, for the other day the "Sol" at the beginning of some editorial comments said plainly, "We are not disposed today to comment to any extent on the political motives of the journey which the King of Spain will shortly make to Paris and London. The political importance of the expedition turns upon the African problem. And within the African problem there rises the question of Tangier as the only source of discrepancy between France and Spain."

Some significance may be attached to the circumstance that the King has been preceded both in Paris and London by the Count de Romanones, who has been the firmest friend of the entente during the last five years. It was evident that the Count went to prepare the way in a political sense for the King, although since his return he has insisted that his journey also was of a purely private character. It is said, in authoritative circles, that there is reason to believe that while away from Spain the Count had important conversations with foreign statesmen on the Morocco question. When interrogated on the subject he himself refused to make any statement, remarking simply that in the existing circumstances it was best to be prudent, and he showed some surprise at the comments of the Spanish press on remarks made by Léon Bourgeois concerning France, Spain, and Morocco, advising that note should only be made of the declarations in favor of Franco-Spanish friendship which had been uttered by the eminent reporter on the Treaty of Peace to the French Senate.

France and Tangier

At the same time the "Jornada" publishes an interview with Mr. Leroux, the Republican leader, the question of Morocco, in which he said that Morocco had a capital importance for Spain and expressed the view that Spanish diplomacy would have to be exerted with a view to maintaining the status quo so far as Tangier was concerned. Actually he said: "The French Colonial Party is conducting a campaign with the proposition that Tangier should be awarded to France. That naturally leads the Spanish people to submit a directly contrary proposition, and such regrettable differences between the two countries ought not to be provoked. Above everything, it is necessary that France and Spain should preserve the most cordial relations with each other." It becomes a little amusing—or wearisome to some—to notice how every person concludes every public utterance upon Morocco with precisely the words that Mr. Leroux used on this occasion. Some remark that it is even unfortunate that such an obvious point should be insisted upon so strongly.

Shortly before he left for Paris the King had a long interview with the Count de Romanones on the latter's return. He had seen him just before he left Spain for Paris and London. At the same time Mr. Alapetite, the French Ambassador to Spain, had paid a visit to the Premier, Sanchez de Toca, and had a long conversation with him, which is said in political circles to have had for its object the enlightenment of the sovereign on the true state of French opinion in regard to Tangier. Mr. Alapetite immediately left Madrid for Paris to remain there during the King's visit. Afterward Sanchez de Toca in turn had an interview with the Count de Romanones, and so the cycle was made complete. The impression of the political importance of the King's visit was naturally deepened.

Understanding with France

After the visit of the French Ambassador, which was very keenly commented upon, Sanchez de Toca judged it right to make a short statement upon Franco-Spanish relations. He uttered the reminder that, during the

AID NEEDED FOR BRITISH FARMERS

Mr. Lloyd George Says Britain Must Have Settled Policy for Agriculture to Prevent Ruin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Lloyd George addressed at the Carlton Hall recently, a representative assembly of the agricultural industry organized by the Agricultural Organization Society, Lord Lee of Fareham, president of the Board of Agriculture, presided.

The Premier said that agriculture was not relatively what it had been before the war, and it was the government's desire to restore it. He regretted to say—and it was a statement which no one could contradict—that in no civilized country had the state done so little during the last generation to foster agriculture. The state other countries had done things to assist agriculture which Great Britain had only feebly imitated, but he hoped they would now begin a new era in the relations of the State with the greatest and the most important of its industries.

Since 1871, Mr. Lloyd George continued, the number of people engaged in agriculture had gone down by 600,000. Young men had streamed to the towns and across the seas to other lands. That had been a serious and irreparable loss to the country, and had it not been for the war it might have continued. During the war it had been realized that the neglect of agriculture had brought Great Britain to the verge of a great disaster. He would never forget the months of 1917, but even in 1918 the anxieties had been great. They must see to it that there was no repetition of these perils. He could tell them now that had Germany pursued the same policy in regard to agriculture as Great Britain had done, she would have collapsed within a year. It was because she had not done so that she had been able to hold out so long.

Restoring the Exchange

Continuing, the Premier said one of the first problems of the State was to deal with its adverse balance. This was a distressing matter, and unless it could be redressed the country would suffer. It was the business of every one to restore the value of the sovereign. The only way to do this was by increased production.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that there never had been a more successful statutory experiment than the Corn Production Act. It had been objected to on the ground that it would increase the price of the loaf, but what had really happened was that it had kept the price of the loaf from going up.

Continuing, he said they must have a settled policy with agriculture. The first condition was security to the cultivator against ruin through the fluctuations of foreign agriculture. The farmer must have security for breaking up his land. If the State came in with guarantees, it took a risk, but it was a slight risk. There was no doubt that if a guarantee were given it would have reference to the increased cost of production. It would necessarily also have to cover a number of years sufficient to make the farmer feel it was worth his while to break up his land. Confidence, the Premier declared, was the best fertilizer of the soil.

Disturbing Elements

There were elements which were disturbing at the present moment. Land in increasing quantities was passing into the market. This year alone over 1,000,000 acres had changed hands, but he felt bound to say, and he spoke as one who had said severe things about landowners, that they, at any rate, had not, during the war, been of the profiteering class. They

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had responded to every appeal with a remarkable patriotism. The farmer stood in need of protection and he would get it. First, he would have the security of the State that he would not be ruined by unexpected developments in the agricultural world abroad. Secondly, he could put the whole of his capital, his ability, and his energy into the land, without the fear that the result of all his labors would be transferred into the possession of others. Thirdly, there was the guarantee of the farmer himself, and that was that he would do his best to increase production. There must be no slackers.

The Minimum Wage

Dealing with the agricultural laborer, the Premier said he was guaranteed a minimum wage under the Corn Production Act, and his hours of labor had been very appreciably improved, but he would make a mistake if he took advantage of the present labor shortage to drive a hard bargain. He should consider the position carefully and not insist on conditions which would make national production impossible in the country. Cooperation was the word for Capital and Labor in all industries at the present time. Without it they would fail.

Concluding, the Premier said he was hopeful that the agricultural industry had been placed on a firmer foundation, and that the security introduced into it would make it easier for the cultivator to negotiate the necessary credit. He was looking to the great banking concerns to be helpful in that respect. The government was determined to leave no stone unturned to put this industry upon satisfactory basis, but the development of transport facilities was essential to a real revival of agricultural prosperity.

NEED FOR JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sydney W. Pascall, speaking at the Hall of the Institute of Journalists on the working of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the cocoa, chocolate, sugar, confectionery, and jam industry, pleaded for a permanent joint industrial council to take the place of the existing Trade Board.

F. O. Roberts, M. P., who presided, emphasized the need for improved industrial organization so far as machinery, equipment, and satisfactory conditions of employment were concerned. This, he contended, would lead to that increased production which they all felt to be so essential at the present day. It was idle to talk against increased production at this time. One of the great needs of the day was the removal of the causes of industrial strife. More than anything else they wanted to make the workers feel that they were having a square deal. They might be getting it today, but a good many of them were suspicious that they were not, and the first essential in the elimination of industrial unrest was the removal of that suspicion. He could think of no more valuable machinery to accomplish that purpose than that provided by the Joint Industrial Councils.

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STATE BANKS ARE PROPOSED IN INDIA

Amalgamation of the Presidency Banks May Be Followed by Establishment of Imperial Bank

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—At a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in Simla, Mr. Sarma moved a resolution that a state bank be established at an early date. He said that his justification for it was that behind them they had the example of almost every European state. It had been proposed that the Presidency banks should be amalgamated, but he thought that such large sums as were involved should not be intrusted to amalgamated banks. He thought that state control of banks would be more stringent, and that such control would be to the advantage of the people of India. The Rajah of Kasimbazar cordially supported the resolution. He agreed that the bank would be a great help to commercial circles and to the people as a whole.

Pandit Malaviya gave his hearty support to the proposal. He drew attention to the great advantages derived by other countries from their banking systems, and to the enormous industrial and commercial interests involved in India, which required a sound system.

Banks' Amalgamation Proposed

Mr. Howard said that the government was entirely in agreement with many of the remarks made by supporters of the resolution. It was a matter of urgency that the people should be encouraged out of their habit of hoarding. The only possible disagreement between the government and the supporters of the resolution was in relation to the measures to be adopted. The Presidency banks had carried on when the government had had their hands full, and after the armistice the amalgamation of the banks had been proposed and the opening of a number of branches had been promised.

At present the main object was to

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY JUDGE SAMUEL W. GREENE, C. S.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., of Louisville, Kentucky, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lecture-ship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Monday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

St. Paul says, "The law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did; by which we draw nigh unto God," and he also declares, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." In both instances the Mosaic law was referred to, but all that the apostle said concerning it applies with equal cogency to everything that goes under the name of law. The Mosaic law was an attempt to inter-privative justice, and although it was immeasurably higher than anything previously given to the human race, it was necessarily limited, because, although the Israelites were the most spiritually advanced people of their times, even with them the conception of God was that of a severe judge, and law meant penalties and punishment. With mankind today the same archaic views are more or less prevalent. Neither those who make written laws nor those who interpret them, nor those who accept material opinions, and thereby make the unwritten laws that largely govern mankind, have as yet learned of the actual basis and nature of law. In fact, it is only through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, who declares with unmistakable clearness the true nature of law in the words, "God is divine Principle", that mankind has been enabled to gain the right concept of law. This concept has appealed to thinkers in all walks of life. It has particularly appealed to lawyers, because the so-called principles which underlie the law indicate an eternal Principle as their true basis and substance. These and other events serve to indicate the great and encouraging but quiet revolutions that are taking place in thought and experience, both individually and collectively.

Our friend who speaks to us this evening comes from the great profession of the law. He has laid it down to take up the immeasurably greater profession of fulfilling the divine law by healing the sick and saving the sin-fallen through the practice of Christian Science. I have the honor and pleasure to introduce Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., of Louisville, Kentucky, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

The Lecture
Judge Greene in his lecture said:

Christian Science is offering today the most comprehensive, the most startling, and yet the simplest, safest program for human thought and action of which the world has heard since the days of Jesus of Nazareth and the early Christian teachers. The promise made through Christian Science as stated by its Discoverer and Founder, Mrs. Eddy, is, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." (Science and Health, page 494.) Christian Science is the unfolding to human consciousness of divine Love, and its practical application to the healing of all human disorders. Christian Science is first of all a religion, notwithstanding some of its informed critics have not so believed. It is the religion of Christ Jesus come again to the world to heal the sick and the sinning by the same principle of law.

Christian Science in its healing ministry is not a patent cure-all, nor is it blind faith cure. It is not the action of will power, nor is it the action of the human mind. On the contrary, it teaches that the human mind must yield to the divine Mind, to that Mind which was also in Christ Jesus, and the proportion that Christian Science is understood, the life and words of Christ Jesus become practicable for all ages and all people.

Christian Science comes to the sick, the sorrowing, the sin-burdened, the dissatisfied, the discouraged, offering them a scientific explanation of the comforting words of Jesus, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," and of another wonderful promise of the Master, "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

Biblical Promises Practical

It might be asked, why one would say that Christian Science comes offering these assurances. Any one of you may say I have read and known them always, but have they been realized in your experience? Have you made these and other Biblical promises of any practical import in your lives?

Christian Science comes teaching in the very words of Jesus of old, the kingdom of God, the kingdom of Heaven, is at hand—here, is now within us, around us and about us. Through the practice and understanding of this teaching of Jesus, men and women in constantly increasing numbers are being healed of all manner of sickness and sin, and their lives are being made brighter, better and more satisfying. The theory that eternal life and happiness are to be had only beyond the grave has always been a depressing element in religion. Christian Science shows that it is an incorrect theory, that men do not have to wait for death or a final judgment day, before realizing and experiencing the joy of the fulfillment of God's promises. The Bible from beginning to end is filled with the most splendid promises for God's children, and unless we may believe that these promises are meant for the here and now, even for today, we are of all men most miserable; for otherwise we are without God and a saving religion in this life. What the world is wanting—is seeking—is a religion that comes to the

sick and tells them how to be well; that comes to the discouraged and despondent and lifts them out of the slough of despair and despond into the richness, into the fullness, into the joy, of a closer walk with God. Christian Science is supplying this need, through the spiritual interpretation of the Bible and the consequent spiritual understanding of God, and is enabling the world to find the rest and the peace promised by the Master.

Jesus' Practical Ministry

Jesus taught and proved the possibility of solving all of life's problems here and now. He overcame all the man-made laws of disease by healing all manner of sickness. He overcame the laws of lack and want by providing food in abundance for the thousands in the desert place, and by finding tax money in the fish's mouth. He overcame the law of gravity by walking upon the stormy wave, the law of space and time by entering into the boat in the midst of the sea and immediately it was at the other side. He overcame the law of death by restoring to life those who had died, and in his own case reappeared to his wondering disciples after three days in the tomb.

Among the last things he said to his disciples was, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also, and greater works than these shall he do because I go unto my Father." Also in perhaps the last conversation he had with the beloved eleven disciples, in perhaps the last hour of his human existence, he said, "These signs shall follow them that believe. In my name they shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." With these and other positive promises from Jesus we must believe in the present possibility of healing the sick, raising the dead, and performing all of these wonderful works, if we do believe in him; that is, understand him and his teaching, which is the correct interpretation of the Greek word translated by our word *believe* in the new version.

Mrs. Eddy and the Textbook
In the light of the fruits of Christian Science during the last half century does it not seem strange that the world should have waited so long since the time of the early Christian era for some one to appear and call attention to the promises of the Bible and the possibility of their practical fulfillment in our human experience? Even more strange, is it not, that when Mrs. Eddy, a sweet, gentle, pure-minded woman did appear, and began to heal the sick and to perform many of these wonderful works and meekly and lovingly called the world's attention to her demonstration, as at least in part a fulfillment of Biblical promise, that she should have been subjected to persecution at the hands of Jesus' professed followers? Ignoring, however, the persecution, the lack of sympathy and interest manifested by the world in her discovery during the early years, Mrs. Eddy never wavered in her task, but patiently and earnestly studied the Bible, that she might find the positive rule for the solution of this problem of mind healing which had been so graciously and wonderfully revealed to her through her own instantaneous healing from what the doctors had pronounced an incurable physical condition. The result of her studies she has since given to the world in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," commonly called Science and Health, which was published in 1875.

In this book there is a chapter devoted to Genesis, and another to the Apocalypse, or revelation of St. John, wherein is set forth the spiritual interpretation of the Bible, thus justifying that part of the title, "Key to the Scriptures." The last chapter of the book, called "Frutage," is a series of wonderful testimonies from men and women from widely separated localities, testifying to having been healed of blindness, deafness, rheumatism, Bright's disease, tumor, dyspepsia, cancer, tuberculosis, fever, colds and nearly every known disease simply by reading this book, Science and Health.

Christian Science Treatment
As a practical illustration let us suppose a man to be sick and that he desires the help of God, and turns to Christian Science to be made well. Since God's work is already done, there is no specific or individual action required of God that this man's condition should be made right. The Bible says that God looked upon His work and that it was very good. The treatment or prayer of the Christian Science practitioner would be a clear, positive knowing and understanding that God has made all and made all good. God has created man in His own image and likeness, and as a necessary result of the law of creation, man in God's image and likeness must be Godlike. He must reflect the Godlike qualities, joy, peace, harmony, dominion, freedom, power. God being good, has not created, and, from the very nature of goodness, could not have created any fevers, pains or aches of any kind, and since God is the only power, no other power has created them, and man cannot be sick, because they do not really exist.

To persons accustomed to the use of material remedies in case of illness such a system, of course, only briefly and inadequately outlined by me, might not at first be considered scientific or beneficial. Yet the actual experience of anyone who will test it according to the principle and rule of Christian Science will prove that it is both scientific and beneficial. When the human consciousness becomes spiritualized through right thinking and knowing, and man is revealed as the manifestation of Spirit, not matter, the divine Mind is reflected, and man is governed by God. Mrs. Eddy says, "God will heal the sick through man, whenever man is governed by God." (Science and Health, p. 495.) As the light of this healing truth is carried into that consciousness darkened by fear and ignorance it banishes all sense of error—even sickness, as well as sin—and illuminates that consciousness with light and love. In speaking of Jesus' treatment of the sick during his earthly ministry, the Christian Science textbook says, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." (Science and Health, pp. 476 and 477.)

God as an infinite, eternal power is always present in the world to heal the world of all its sickness and to solve all its problems. He comes not to Christian Scientists alone, but to any who approach Him through a spir-

itual understanding of His infinite power. It is the mission of Christian Science to help men and women to come into that condition of thought or understanding whereby they may recognize, to use a scientific expression, their atonement with God. When man's consciousness reaches that understanding he will be healed of any sickness, and whatever his problem it will be solved. In many Christian Science meetings, at the regular church services, and at lectures, men and women do come to a realization and understanding of this power of God as present in their lives, and are healed.

Early in the practical operation of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy saw that the then existing churches were not ready for Christian Science. Accordingly, she established the Christian Science Church, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Massachusetts. From time to time, as occasion demanded, and as she was divinely led, she wrote the By-Laws now comprising the Manual of The Mother Church for the government of The Mother Church members, and for the organization of branch churches and societies and the government of their members. That the Manual is the work of inspiration is attested by the fact that its provisions have been broad enough to cover every question that arises in this rapidly growing world-wide organization. Mrs. Eddy ever looked to the Manual in making decisions, and she said of it, "Of this I am sure, that each Rule and By-Law in this Manual will increase the spirituality of him who obeys it, invigorate his capacity to heal the sick, to comfort such as mourn, and to awaken the sinner." (Miscellany, page 230.) Loyal Christian Scientists have always been grateful for the Manual, and are ever attempting to follow obediently its provisions, thus meriting this tribute from our Leader: "Among the manifold soft chimes that will fill the haunted chambers of memory, this is the sweetest: 'Thou hast been faithful!'" (Miscellaneous Writings, page 343.)

Christian Science
Christian Science has revealed the correct concept of God. It has courageously and reverently asked the question, "What is God?" and has given this answer that is satisfying to thinking men and thinking women. God is Love, Life, Truth, Soul, Mind, Spirit, Principle. Perhaps the term Principle as used for God has more than any other aroused the opposition of the critics of Christian Science. They contend to speak of God as Principle takes away His personality, Robs Him of His Fatherhood, tenderness and other so-called human attributes. Christian Scientists believe that it is time the world was getting away from the idea of an anthropomorphic or man-made God, a sort of superman. The textbook says, "Human philosophy has made God manlike. Christian Science makes man Godlike." (Science and Health, p. 269.)

Principle is eternal, without beginning or end, is perfect, immovable, inviolable, unerring, ever active. Principle cannot be moved by the breath of praise or flattery or by entreaty or threat. In the thought of God as Principle, Christian Scientists have abandoned the idea that God interferes in the affairs of men at the best of this one or that one, or that he interferes with His own laws, causing that you and your train are moving, and practically your only escape from this delusion is to look away from the moving train and see things as they really are. In exactly the same way when the human senses speak to us of sickness, sorrow, and separation, we should look away from the things of sense to God and see Him as He really is, and see and know the real man as he is in God's image and likeness, and we shall come to know that the real man cannot be sick nor discordant. In this manner of thought God becomes a living, vital, ever-present power and influence in our lives to heal, to bless, and to save.

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Christian Science Treatment

As a practical illustration let us suppose a man to be sick and that he desires the help of God, and turns to Christian Science to be made well. Since God's work is already done, there is no specific or individual action required of God that this man's condition should be made right. The Bible says that God looked upon His work and that it was very good. The treatment or prayer of the Christian Science practitioner would be a clear, positive knowing and understanding that God has made all and made all good.

God has created man in His own image and likeness, and as a necessary result of the law of creation, man in God's image and likeness must be Godlike. He must reflect the Godlike qualities, joy, peace, harmony, dominion, freedom, power. God being good, has not created, and, from the very nature of goodness, could not have created any fevers, pains or aches of any kind, and since God is the only power, no other power has created them, and man cannot be sick, because they do not really exist.

To persons accustomed to the use of material remedies in case of illness such a system, of course, only briefly and inadequately outlined by me, might not at first be considered scientific or beneficial. Yet the actual experience of anyone who will test it according to the principle and rule of Christian Science will prove that it is both scientific and beneficial. When the human consciousness becomes spiritualized through right thinking and knowing, and man is revealed as the manifestation of Spirit, not matter, the divine Mind is reflected, and man is governed by God.

As the years have come and gone during these more than fifty years since Mrs. Eddy's discovery, an ever-widening circle has been covered by Christian Science, and an ever-increasing host of its adherents, men and women, are daily bearing witness to its healing and saving power, and rendering their tribute of praise and thanksgiving to its revered Discoverer and Founder. There is, however, nothing of worship or deification in the attitude of Christian Scientists toward Mrs. Eddy, but rather the natural, spontaneous expression of gratitude, which one might expect from persons whose lives have been uplifted and who are being uplifted by the power of her inspired teachings.

It is possible that up to the time of her discovery of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy never thought of becoming a great religious teacher or leader, and yet no other of the world's great leaders ever lived to see such an extensive and substantial growth and organization result from his own teaching. Such results, however, are to be expected always when work is

done as was Mrs. Eddy's. The presence of God was not a mere theory to her, but an actual fact on which she relied in establishing the Christian Science movement as well as in all other things.

With these two pictures before us—man of the earth, earthly, bowed beneath the weight of human misery and woe, and man in God's image and likeness, reflecting the Godlike, the spiritual, the perfect, why do we hesitate to proclaim ourselves and our race of the true type with God-given power and dominion over every living thing; for God has ordained this power and dominion in the first chapter of Genesis, the twenty-eighth verse. It is not, too, in harmony with the promise of Jesus quoted in the beginning of this lecture, "Behold, I give unto you power over all the power of the enemy." Does it not occur to you that when Jesus came to his earthly ministry and found man sick, sorrowing, dying, he remembered this early ordinance of God, and reenacted it in those stirring words, calling the world to action on a new basis of power with a new promise, and then proceeded to demonstrate by so-called miracles, step by step, man's power and ability to overcome all the power

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THE BIRTHPLACE OF LAFAYETTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Before daylight on the morning of September 6, 1918, there was an unusual amount of bustle and stir in the little town of Aubière, a suburb of Clermont-Ferrand, the capital of the department of Puy-de-Dôme, in one of the most historic regions of France—the ancient Province of Auvergne. What was the occasion which produced all this early morning excitement? Surely no call to battle or no signal to go over the top, because the actual horrors of the world war never extended into this sleepy corner of south-central France; and the American regiment quartered hereabouts was merely passing through the last stages of its preliminary training prior to its triumphant moment of action upon the heights of the Meuse, which occurred during the last days of the war.

It was the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the birth of the great Lafayette, and the regimental band of Col. Arthur S. Conklin's three hundred and thirty heavy field artillery regiment had been invited to share with a few American army officers the honor of representing the American expeditionary forces—yes, the United States of America—at the birthplace and the early home of the great hero who aided so much in the work of winning its independence as a Nation. The last bandsman had returned from the early breakfast served in the village square of Aubière, and with his instrument had joined the crowd already climbing into the huge army motor trucks drawn up before the band's billet.

As the first rays of the dawn appeared, and the procession of Aubière's peasants commenced from the crooked alleys of the town to the surrounding fields and vineyards, the trucks moved out of the village and over the hill toward Clermont.

After the brief ride through the thoroughfares of the city of Clermont-Ferrand, which was just awakening to the day's activities, the bandsmen arrived at the commodious railway station where specially reserved cars on the morning train south awaited them. After the sun was up the train ambled out of Clermont and was soon making its way leisurely through the colorful Auvergne country.

The Setting Supreme

The day proved to be perfect, warm, and clear; the views from the car windows were entrancing, and the "mademoiselles" tending the gates at each crossing waved their greetings to the groups of young Yankee soldiers which filled the windows of each compartment in the train. The landscape was dotted here and there with the picturesque red-roofed villages, from the center of which rose the gray stone church towers; the countryside seemed to be an immense vineyard filled with endless acres of grapevines; and the mountain peaks, now extinct volcanoes, stood out in bold relief against the clear blue sky like sentinels. Occasionally an old castle ruin frowned upon the travelers from some over-hanging cliff or neighboring hillside.

After a ride of three hours, the train passed into the department of Haute Loire and made a short stop at Brioude, where many gayly-dressed country folk with their lunch baskets boarded the cars. A few moments later, the train reached the little village of Paulhaguet, where the order sounded to detrain. After much hurrying and scurrying about at the little way-station, many vehicles of every sort and description were pressed into service for the transportation of the men to their destination. Some rode in autos, some in carriages, and a bass tuba player with his immense instrument was obliged to ride on the front seat of an outlandish coupé, by the side of the driver. The horse was not fleet-footed; and the tuba player reached the Château de Lafayette nearly an hour later than the other bandsmen, who had watched the great bell of his brass horn dazzling in the sun's rays, slowly making its way up the mountain road several miles below.

And what a ride it was! what superb scenery and glorious country, picturesque, mountainous! It seemed difficult to believe that a land of such overwhelming beauty in summer could in winter be transformed into a wild, bleak region known as the Siberia of France. It was a great day for the young Americans; a most delightful diversion from the daily routine in Aubière, marching drills and drills in the uncomfortable gas-masks, band rehearsals, parades, and reviews, and evening band concerts in the town square.

The Château de Chavagnac Lafayette stands upon the crest of a lofty eminence commanding a magnificent view of the beautiful Auvergne country; miles and miles of verdant fields and woods stretched far away to a distant horizon flanked with long ranges of majestic hills and mountains. The grounds of the château are spacious and attractive, and the little village of Chavagnac adjoins the estate on one side, while the other three sides are open to the distant view. The old castle itself, flanked on two sides with large round towers, presents a strikingly medieval appearance; long rows of French windows are built across the upper portion of the front of the building, and large portholes are seen on each side of the small main doorway.

The Medieval la Fayette

The castle was built in the fourteenth century, burned in 1701 and rebuilt, as nearly like the original as possible, before Lafayette's birth, on September 6, 1757. The family records date back to the year 1000, when a certain man by the name of Motier acquired an estate called Villa Puya, and thereafter he became known as Motier de la Fayette, according to

Martha Foote Crow in her biography of Lafayette.

The great hero is a direct descendant of Pons Motier and the noble Alix Brun de Champetière who were married in 1240, and according to the old parish register in Chavagnac Lafayette's full name was Monseigneur Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert Dumotier de Lafayette. Here, in this

home for orphan children, many of whom took part in the celebration of 1918 with patriotic songs. The Home Sector, a new magazine, states that "American patriotic and historical societies are being asked to collect and forward documents and other relics of the French leader's work in the United States, which will be placed in the château museum."

NEED OF STATE HELP IN LIBERATED FRANCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—The general confederation of the agricultural associations of the devastated regions has held a congress which, after the

ing to provoke disorders amongst the French populations.

The agriculturists of the liberated regions, according to the report of the congress, have amazed the public by the rapidity with which they have returned to their devastated lands. But the hindrances they continually experience from the administration have discouraged even the bravest amongst them. The government, however, can still regain their confidence by rapid and energetic action.

The tremendous work to be accomplished must, in order to be successfully conducted, be encouraged by the State. Every farmer will have a claim to indemnity for soil restoration and for indemnity for the urgent work if the abandonment of the land and the total and definitive ruin of some of the most fertile regions of France is to be prevented.

RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL BARGAINING UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The right to individual bargaining has been laid down by Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation, and His Honor reaffirmed the right with emphasis recently.

The representative of overseas steamship companies stated in the court that Mr. Justice Higgins had sent men away from the Arbitration Court "with the unfortunate idea in their heads that there is no necessity for them to accept the award with regard to the rates of pay, and that leads to endless disputes." He continued: "The very essence of this Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation is the idea of collective bargaining. It is substituted for private agreement and individual bargaining, and I say this that the award which Your Honor gives, although hampered by that section which says you can make a minimum rate of wages should, until it is amended or expires, be final, and the men should accept work under it."

In his reply to the argument of the steamship owners' representative, Mr. Justice Higgins declared that he would not swear one inch from the position he had taken up. His Honor said: "The Full High Court has affirmed what I said and the position I have taken. I shall adhere and not swear one inch from the position I have taken up as to the minimum wage. You say the intention of the act is to settle disputes. Certainly that is so, but what is the dispute? It is not what shall be the wages, but what shall be the minimum wage. It is settled what shall be the minimum wage, but that leaves the whole area beyond open. As to this thing creating stoppages, I have no doubt that the men have misconceived the position. But you have given no proof whatever that the stoppages have been more frequent because of what I said. Even if there are more stoppages I am still bound to declare the law and declare the full position. And I reaffirm that the men are bound to accept employment, that they are not in the position of wage slaves. You want me to lay down against the law that men cannot refuse to accept employment. I say clearly, and I am glad to say it again, that they are not in that position."

"I am not here to find men for you

to do your work. You have to attract the men to come to your work. The preposterous doctrine which you and several others have tried to lay down for this and other industries I shall never accept. I say that the minimum rate is the lowest rate at which an employer is to employ men, that whatever the circumstances, an employer must not pay men at less. That is all there is, and I adhere to the position I have taken all the more strongly because every one of my learned colleagues has affirmed it."

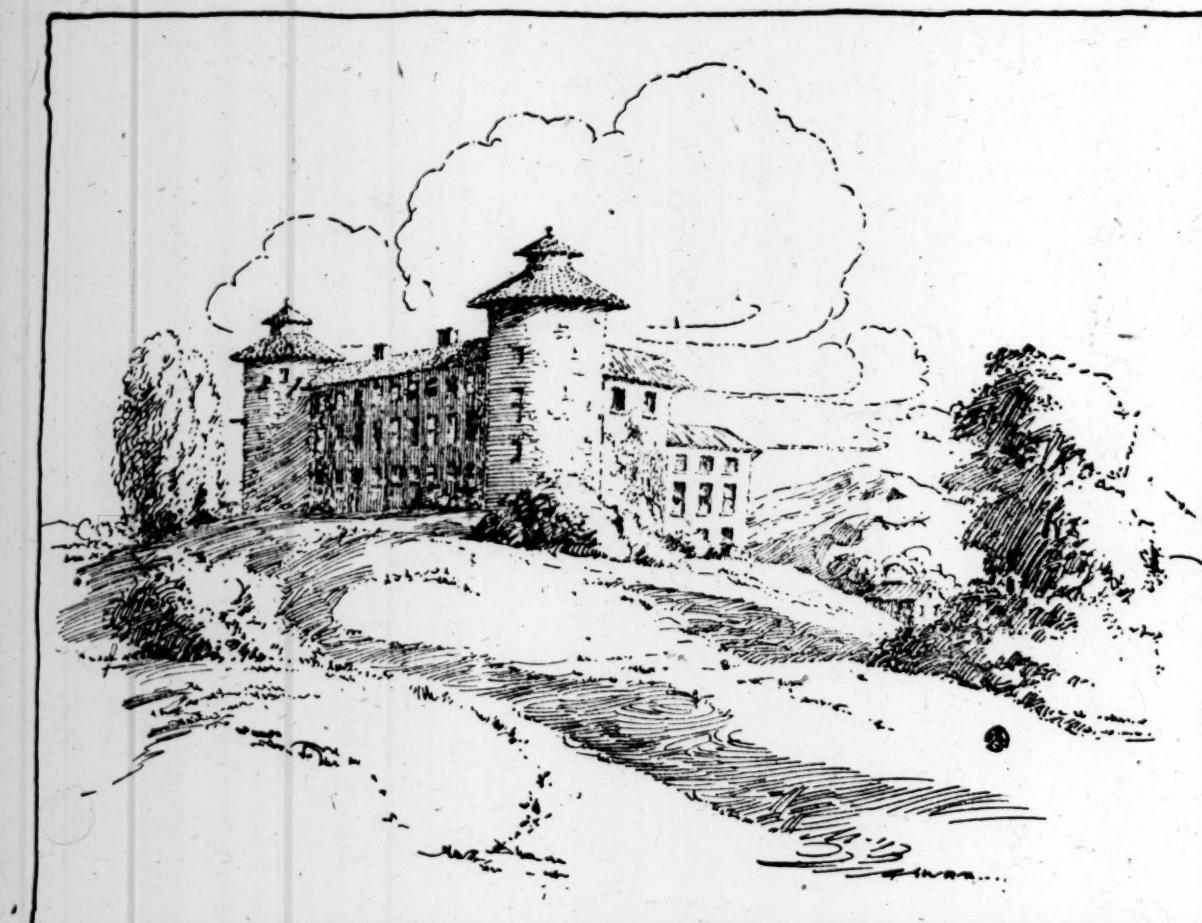
COOPERATION IN THE IRISH LINEN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—S. G. Haughton, a member of the Irish Linen Society, in an address before the Irish Association of Advertising Men, referred to the Irish Linen Society and his recent visit to the United States. He said that in years gone by the members of the Irish Linen trade were intensely individualistic, but they were now working together in close cooperation. In the spring of the present year the conditions in the linen trade had been very acute. Those who had control of the linen industry had had enough foresight to see that there was no sound economic reason for a drop in values. In February the Flax Control Board had introduced a policy of stabilized prices, and the Irish Linen Society had undertaken to give publicity to those prices. A good many of their salesmen who had been in the United States had returned home with empty books. There had been a lot of misunderstanding, and the Irish society had been blamed for "boosting" prices, whereas they were only responsible for giving publicity to the prices fixed by the control board.

It was pointed out by other speakers that had this scheme been carried out before the war, Canadian soldiers could have been brought over in much less time and at far less cost of money and coal. The scheme would benefit every railway in Ireland, and would develop trade throughout the entire country. Freight on 500 miles would be saved and the port would be the means of fostering a better understanding and mutual good will between Ireland and England. Years ago Admiral Mahan had recommended Galway as a naval base, for the protection of the Atlantic shipping, and that was before the days of the submarine. In 1860 a ship had been put in service to carry mails between Galway and Boston, and this scheme has been so successful that a Dublin deputation waited on the French Minister to arrange for carrying the French mails as well. But owing to political complications the scheme had fallen through.

Lord French promised that so far as he personally was concerned, anything that was going to benefit Ireland would have his warmest sympathy and support.



Château de Chavagnac, the birthplace of Lafayette

REORGANIZATION OF NEW FRENCH ARMY

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—The all-important problem of the French Army of tomorrow is one which has aroused the interest of French parliamentarians if one may judge from the different propositions deposited in the desk of the Chamber by various deputies of opposed political tendencies, all dealing with the eventual reorganization of the army.

According to different interviews granted by both military and civil personalities, it would seem that opinions vary widely on the subject. The question of the duration of active service has in particular provoked much diversity of opinion. Some pronounce themselves strongly in favor of a reduced six months' service, others on the contrary, advocate an 18 months' service. Several political parties have publicly expressed their manner of considering the question, but without furnishing any explanation as to the reason of their views. Nevertheless it is generally felt that neither the result of studies anterior to the war, nor political reasons should, from a military point of view, be actively applied unless considered in the light of the teaching furnished by the recent war.

France demands, however, that the reorganization of her army should be carried out without delay, and that all her forces, military, naval, industrial and economical, should be organized in such a manner that, in case of war, invasion, and consequently, devastation, would be impossible. But she also desires that the cost of these measures should be reduced to the minimum.

The future war organization of France should insure her the maximum of power whilst demanding of her the minimum of sacrifice. Under these conditions the country will place a confidence in the army which the army will reciprocate. The war has proved that mutual confidence between the army and the civilian population is the very essence of close cooperation.

During the war the château was a

States-General, is undeniably one of the most important assemblies of devastated France. The 10 liberated departments were represented by their agricultural delegates with Frederic Bertrand as chairman, assisted by Mr. de Varennes, general commissary of the federation, and René Gouge, general reporter of the States-General of the devastated regions.

Mr. Bertrand read a very complete report on labor in the devastated regions. This question is a most vital one for the economical renaissance of France. The lack of hands to cultivate wheat obliges France to buy in the United States, at 145 francs the quintal, the 25,000,000 quintals of wheat which the eastern and northern departments of France produced before the war. This costs France no less than 3,500,000,000 francs, which outlay still further aggravates her already serious economical situation.

The congress discussed the labor question as touching agriculture, and concluded that it will be necessary to make recourse to Polish and German civilian labor to compensate for the deficit of Belgian and Italian workers.

Needless to say that much care will

need to be shown in the choice of the Poles and Germans employed, in order to prevent dangerous characters seek-

ing to find men for you

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GALWAY PROPOSED AS TRANS-ATLANTIC PORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A deputation headed by the Earl of Mayo and composed of the leading business men of Dublin was received by the Lord Lieutenant Lord French recently and laid before him the subject of the construction and equipment of Galway as a trans-Atlantic port. It was stated by the deputation that the cost of the works had been estimated by a firm of eminent London engineers at £2,000,000, of which sum the promoters of the scheme had already secured some £700,000. The Dublin Chamber of Commerce, the Dublin Harbor Board, the Dublin County Council, the Galway Harbor Board, and 25 county and rural district councils of Ireland had passed resolutions in favor of the project. Mr. Wallace, the president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, said that in 1911 a representative committee had reported that the superiority of Galway Bay had been apparently established by a select committee of the House of Commons as far back as 1884. Today the evidence was stronger than ever in favor of Galway as a port which could provide the safest and quickest service to Canada and the United States.

It was pointed out by other speakers that had this scheme been carried out before the war, Canadian soldiers could have been brought over in much less time and at far less cost of money and coal. The scheme would benefit every railway in Ireland, and would develop trade throughout the entire country. Freight on 500 miles would be saved and the port would be the means of fostering a better understanding and mutual good will between Ireland and England. Years ago Admiral Mahan had recommended Galway as a naval base, for the protection of the Atlantic shipping, and that was before the days of the submarine. In 1860 a ship had been put in service to carry mails between Galway and Boston, and this scheme has been so successful that a Dublin deputation waited on the French Minister to arrange for carrying the French mails as well. But owing to political complications the scheme had fallen through.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SOUTH PREPARES FOR BASKETBALL

United States National Championship at This Sport Is to Be Held in Atlanta, Georgia, Next March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—For the first time in history, the national basketball championship of the United States will be staged in the South in 1920, the Amateur Athletic Union having awarded the annual tournament to this city. Officials of the Atlanta Athletic Association have already begun active preparations for conducting the affair on a basis commensurable with its importance as one of the greatest sporting classics of the country. A. Doonan, chairman of the athletic committee of the local association, has stated that plans are being made for securing the municipal auditorium for holding the event, in order that ample accommodations may be available for the crowds expected to come to Atlanta to see the teams battle for the title.

About 20 teams, representing every section of the United States, are expected to enter the contest, which will be conducted under the rules of the national organization. The playing will be by the system of team elimination, and will cover a period of six days. The team which lasts through the whole period will be the winner.

The team from the Los Angeles Athletic Club, under whose auspices the last annual tournament was conducted in the California city, now holds the national title. Coach Joseph Bean of the Atlanta Athletic Association, has put his toe to the mark to duplicate Los Angeles' achievement, and bring the national title to Atlanta next March, when the 1920 championship is held.

Not only will the national basketball title be played off in the South next spring, but the national boxing and wrestling championships, and the women's 440-yard swimming title, have been awarded to Dixieland, and will be conducted in Birmingham, Alabama, under the auspices of the Birmingham Athletic Club, according to an announcement by club officials.

URGES MODIFYING OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MEADVILLE, Pennsylvania—Despairing the tendency toward commercialism in athletics as conducted by colleges and universities, Dr. A. A. Hammerschlag, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, in the principal address delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the new \$100,000 Allegheny College gymnasium, urged the adoption of such football rules as would do away with the need for athletes of the gladiatorial type. Dr. Hammerschlag contended that American institutions are too much imbued with athletics, subordinating other phases of college life.

Impressive ceremonies attended the laying of the corner-stone. Dr. W. A. Crawford, president of Allegheny College, officiated. Many alumni were present.

NEW DIVISION FOR THE WORLD SERIES

NEW YORK, New York—Instead of getting a full 10 per cent of the World Series money, the National Commission in the future may be allowed a lump sum of \$25,000 a year for operating expenses. This recommendation is to be made by National League club owners at the December meeting, according to the committee appointed to name a successor for A. G. Hermann as chairman.

The American League also favors the move, according to the board of directors, which recently asked the commission to turn over its share of the last spoils. Both B. B. Johnson and J. A. Heydler, presidents of the leagues, are said to favor the move.

UNION COLLEGE FIVE HAS HARD SCHEDULE

SCHENECTADY, New York—Union College has secured the services of William Hardman, formerly a member of the professional world's championship five of Company E, to coach its basketball team for another season. The Union schedule, as announced recently, follows:

December 13—New York State College; 20—Yale; 27—Navy at Annapolis; 23—Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn.

January 9—New York University; 13—Cornell at Ithaca; 17—Wesleyan; 20—Dartmouth.

February 12—Syracuse; 14—West Point at West Point; 21—Syracuse at Syracuse; 23—Williams at Williams; 27—Amherst.

March 13—Brown at Providence; 29—Princeton.

BRICKLAYERS WIN SPLENDID CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Three games were scheduled to be played in the first round of the national challenge cup competition in the Illinois district and they resulted in victories for the Thistles Football Club, the Palmer Park Football Club, and the Bricklayers Soccer Football Club.

Palmer Park met the once famous Magyar Club at Chicago, and with only six players on the latter club, the former had an easy time winning, 6 to 0. The Bricklayers gave evidence

of being in a position to retain the championship of the Illinois district, as they defeated the Ranger Athletic Club at Chicago 3 to 1. The winners played brilliantly together, especially in the second half. The game in which the Thistles defeated the Harvey Football Club at Harvey was a battle royal, with the only goal being scored 10 minutes before the end of time. It was scored by William Mair, who took a beautiful pass from Brown. The two goal keepers played very finely, stopping a number of apparently sure scores. The summaries:

THISTLES

Goals of.....or. Morgan
Hanson, or......or. Doid
Ronaldson, or......or. Bentley
D. Brown, or......or. Barber
McCarthy, or......or. Walker
Dewhurst, or......or. Guthrie
A. Paul, or......or. Buchan
Mohr, or......or. Strahorn
W. Paul, or......or. Stevenson
Wylie, or......or. Clark
Herrman, or......or. Scott
Football Club, 0. Goal—Mair for Thistles.
Referee—A. McKenzie, Chicago. Linesmen—R. Newton and D. Noble. Time of halves—45m.

PALMER PARK

Goals of.....or. Kranz
F. Osborne, or......or. Smith
Dixon, or......or. Ames
Petrovsky, or......or. Friedman
Weidman, or......or. Friedman
Westwater, or......or. E. Korer
B. Osborne, or......or. Korer
Lester, or......or. E. Korer
Score—Palmer Park Football Club, 2. Goals—Petrovsky 2, Dixon, Parry, Y. Osborne, F. Osborne for Palmer Park. Referee—J. W. Wood, Chicago. Linesmen—J. Rose and F. Haxon. Time of halves—45m.

BRICKLAYERS

Goals of.....or. F. Cunat
Hawke, or......or. Cunat
Herron, or......or. Dita
Kibby, or......or. W. Simandl
Heath, or......or. J. Cunat
Taylor, or......or. Kralmebe
Curtis, or......or. Simandl
Dickinson, or......or. F. Simandl
Bronley, or......or. Joseph Swartz
MacKenzie, or......or. James Swartz
Score—Bricklayers Soccer Football Club, 2. Goals—Herron, Hawke, Heath for Bricklayers. Referee—John Johnson, Chicago. Linesmen—G. Reid and T. Tismer. Time of halves—45m.

BULL WINS THE SQUASH TITLE

Defeats Anderson Dana in the Final Round of the Yale Club Invitation Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—C. M. Bull Jr., of the Squash Club, won the Yale Club invitation squash tennis tournament as a result of his victory here Monday over Anderson Dana, Harvard Club representative. The match, decided by the winning of three out of five games, proved to be a contest between two styles of play, the speedy shot and the angle. Bull won a large majority of his points by the former method, while Dana showed remarkable skill in placing the ball by the use of the angles of the court.

At the start Bull had service. The first game was very even, 3 all, 8 all and 13 all being called by the referee. Finally Bull made a brilliant run of 5 and took the game. In the second Dana gradually won his way to the front, playing his returns. Dana took this game easily and also the next, becoming wilder, however, as the match progressed. His strokes were too high. With the games two to one against him, Bull settled into his slaming game, the change being remarkable. He rapidly forged his way to the front till the score was 12 to 3; then Dana steadied, made his angle play effective, and brought the score to 11 before Bull took the final point.

The final game at first appeared to be all in favor of Dana, the scoring reacting 9 to 3 in his favor, but Bull made it even at 10 all and then took 14—10. With but one point to win, he lost a close point, the referee, Livingston Platt, giving it to Dana. Dana, playing his most brilliant angle strokes, then made it 14 all.

The three extra strokes were closely contested. Finally Dana slammed the ball into the corner of the court out of Bull's reach, but was unable to avoid the rebound which gave the game and the match to Bull. The summary:

YALE CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TOURNAMENT—Final Round

C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club, defeated Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, 18—15, 10—6, 6—15, 15—11, 17—14.

CAMPBELL WINS 1923 CROSS-COUNTRY RACE

TEAM SCORE

Yale.....41
Cornell.....27
Columbia.....80
Pennsylvania.....86

NEW YORK, New York—Thomas Campbell of Yale University won first place in the freshman championship run of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at Van Cortland Park Saturday. In this race, which preceded the Intercollegiate varsity run, the former Amateur Athletic Union champion had little difficulty in setting the pace for the field of 28. The order of the first ten finishers, with their time, follow:

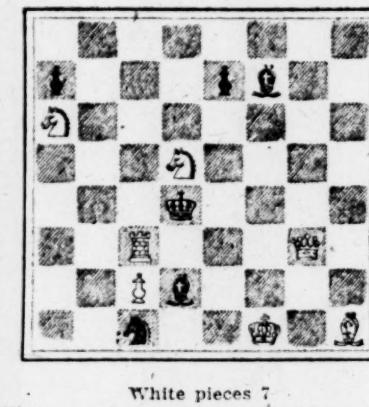
Time
Thomas Campbell, Yale.....10:07½
M. Richman, Cornell.....16:47
D. W. Head, Pennsylvania.....17:08
M. Ward, Cornell.....71:10
C. G. Crisp, Cornell.....17:13
P. Crisp, Cornell.....17:18
Skeats, Columbia.....17:21
C. Beckwith, Yale.....17:23
H. Wood, Yale.....17:34
D. G. Jenkins, Cornell.....17:37

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 107

By Nels Nelson
Hopkins, Minnesota
Original

Black pieces 6



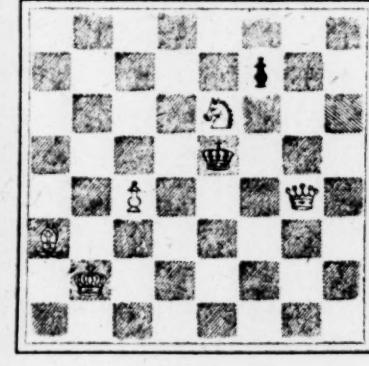
White pieces 7

White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 108

By Geoffrey Heathcote

Black pieces 2



White pieces 5

White to play and mate in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 105. Q-B6

No. 106. 1. R-QB2

2. Q-K3ch

3. K-B4

4. P-Kt4

5. Kt-B3ch

6. Kt-K6

7. Threat

8. Kt-B6ch

9. P-B3ch

10. Q-K3

11. P-B3ch

12. Kt-B4ch

13. Kt-K6

14. Threat

15. Kt-B6ch

16. P-B3ch

17. Kt-B4ch

18. Kt-K6

19. Threat

20. Kt-B6ch

21. P-B3ch

22. Kt-B4ch

23. Kt-K6

24. Threat

25. Kt-B6ch

26. P-B3ch

27. Kt-B4ch

28. Kt-K6

29. Threat

30. Kt-B6ch

31. P-B3ch

32. Kt-B4ch

33. Kt-K6

34. Threat

35. Kt-B6ch

36. P-B3ch

37. Kt-B4ch

38. Kt-K6

39. Threat

40. Kt-B6ch

41. P-B3ch

42. Kt-B4ch

43. Kt-K6

44. Threat

45. Kt-B6ch

46. P-B3ch

47. Kt-B4ch

48. Kt-K6

49. Threat

50. Kt-B6ch

51. P-B3ch

52. Kt-B4ch

53. Kt-K6

54. Threat

55. Kt-B6ch

56. P-B3ch

57. Kt-B4ch

58. Kt-K6

59. Threat

60. Kt-B6ch

61. P-B3ch

62. Kt-B4ch

63. Kt-K6

64. Threat

65. Kt-B6ch

66. P-B3ch

67. Kt-B4ch

68. Kt-K6

69. Threat

70. Kt-B6ch

71. P-B3ch

72. Kt-B4ch

73. Kt-K6

74. Threat

75. Kt-B6ch

76. P-B3ch

77

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON MILLS
LABOR SITUATION

Answer Is Expected This Week
to the 25 Per Cent Increase
Demand — Buyers of Fine
Goods More Conservative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts — The demand from the cotton mill operators for a 25 per cent increase in wages, the attempt on the part of southern raw cotton interests to stampede the cotton manufacturing industry into paying 90 cents and \$1 a pound for extra staple cotton, and the crisis in financial markets which produced a corresponding air of caution among cotton goods buyers, all have combined to bring cotton manufacturers to a realization that the time has come for them to decide whether or not they will make a determined stand against further increases in the cost of producing cotton yarn and cloth, and thereby guard against a break in the buying power of the public, or whether they will stand aside and let costs mount as high as any and everybody wishes to force them, facing the certainty of a serious crash in cotton goods markets. Whether to try to hold prices at present levels in the hope of a gradual reduction, or to allow the upward pressure free rein until the inevitable stoppage of business is precipitated and values tumble to more normal levels, is the choice now presented to mill men.

Evidence of Resisting Demands

The brunt of the decision has apparently fallen upon the mill men of New Bedford and Fall River, for it is there that the wage demands have been presented, and other textile centers are looking to them to lead the way. The cotton goods markets of practically every kind are marking time until there is some definite indication of what the choice will be. An answer to the wage demands is expected before Thanksgiving Day.

There is strong sentiment among local mill men in favor of resisting the further advance of producing costs, and a strong belief that the readjustment of market values to a more normal basis may still be brought about without a serious crash.

Paper profits to the mills of late have been large, but these can be wiped out or even turned into losses over night by such a reaction in prices as the mill men apprehend in case steps are not taken to prevent it.

Print cloth manufacturers report a very quiet trade. Many secondhand offerings have been made of gray goods at prices a full cent a yard under what the mills would consider. Buyers are very cautious and the mill men themselves are not pressing for further business until the situation clears. Dealings are confined to a few odd lot constructions not available from secondhands and the total sales last week were far less than the week's production.

Buyers More Conservative

Manufacturers of fine goods made from combed yarns such as are typical of New Bedford found more business offering than they cared to take, but there was a noticeable slackening in the volume of inquiry. Buyers plainly showed they were no longer reckless of price.

There was a sudden refusal on the part of the mills to buy any more cotton at present high prices despite the risk of having to use off-colored cotton later if they did not take the white staple available now. Contracts were confined to the relatively heavier goods such as voiles, poplins, soisettes, and similar constructions that do not require the finest types of cotton, and there was a general tendency to avoid deliveries running beyond March. Prices remained virtually unchanged and the volume of business taken was much lighter than for some weeks.

Yarn markets last week were tighter than ever. Fine combed numbers are practically unobtainable from domestic mills, and good-sized orders for them are said to have been placed with English mills which give American orders involving cash payment and no long credit, the preference over all other business. Exchange rates have been found practically to balance previous tariff duties so that the cost of the English yarns is approximately on the same relative level as domestic-made yarns. Business was confined mostly to small orders, many of which were placed with cloth mills that are short of weavers and consequently have a slight surplus of yarn output.

CHICAGO BOARD
Yesterday's Market
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Open High Low Close
December ... 1.32 1.33 1.32 1.32
January ... 1.26 1.28 1.26 1.27
May ... 1.26 1.28 1.26 1.27
July ... 1.25 1.26 1.25 1.26
Oats ...
December75 72 .72 .73
May76 .76 75% 76%
July73 .72% .73a
Pork ...
January ... 34.00
May ... 31.20 31.70 31.70a

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The gas and electric light companies owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies report aggregate net sales of gas and electricity for October of \$161,666, compared with \$138,849 in October, 1918; an increase of \$22,816. For the four months ended October 31, the net sales were \$621,359, compared with \$557,823 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$63,566.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market
Open High Low Close
Am Beet Sugar ... 95 97 95 96%
Am Can ... 54 54% 54 54%
Am Car & Dry ... 135 137 135 137
Am Int Corp ... 112 113 112 112
Am Loco ... 125 128 124 126%
Anaconda ... 62% 63 60% 61%
Atchison ... 884 884 884 88%
A & W I ... 1682 1695 1682 168%
Bald Loco ... 197 198 196 197
Bald Pipe ... 100 101 99 100
Bald Steel B ... 65 65% 64 65%
Can Pacific ... 146% 146 146% 146%
Can Leather ... 97 98 96% 97%
Chandler ... 117 118% 118% 118
Chi M & St P ... 42 42% 41% 41%
Chino ... 38% 38% 38% 36%
Corm Products ... 84% 85% 85% 83%
Crucible Steel ... 213 218 212 217
Cuba Cane pfd ... 47% 48% 47% 47%
End-Johnson ... 131 137% 131 137
Fisk Rubber ... 42 42% 41% 42%
Gen Electric ... 170% 170% 169% 169%
Gen Motors ... 325% 328 333 337
Goodrich ... 81% 82% 81% 81%
Int Paper ... 71% 71% 70 71
Inspiration ... 55 55% 53% 54%
Kennecott ... 304 304% 29% 29%
Kearne ... 53 53% 51% 52%
Kings pfd ... 1064 1064 1064 1064
Max Motor ... 43% 43% 41% 41%
Midvale Steel ... 51% 51% 50% 51%
Mo Pacific ... 27% 27% 27% 27%
N Y Central ... 72% 72% 72% 72%
N Y, N H & H ... 51% 52 51% 52
N Pacific ... 85% 85% 84% 85
Pan Am Pet ... 109 109% 108 108
Penn ... 42% 42% 42% 42%
Pierce-Arrow ... 74% 75% 74% 74%
Punta Alegre ... 80 80% 80 80%
Reading ... 84% 84% 84% 84%
Rep I & Steel ... 107 107% 105% 107%
Roy Dut of N Y ... 102 102% 101% 101%
Shenkar ... 50% 50% 49% 49%
So Pac ... 99 99% 97 98%
Studebaker ... 116% 119 116% 118%
Texas Co ... 301 295 296 296
Texas & Pac ... 46% 46% 45% 45%
U S Pacific ... 12% 12% 12% 12%
U S Financ ... 123% 128% 127% 127%
U S Rubber ... 110% 123% 119% 122%
U S Smelting ... 76 77% 76 76%
U S Steel ... 101% 101% 104% 105%
Utah Copper ... 55% 55% 53% 53%
Westinghouse ... 31% 31% 31% 31%
Willys-Overland ... 84% 85 84 84
Worthington ... 99.30 99.30 99.20 99.20
Total sales \$20,900 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last
Lib 31s ... 100.00 100.10 100.02 100.08
1904 4% ... 94.00 94.00 93.30 93.30
Lib 4s ... 94.40 94.52 92.90 92.90
Lib 1st 4% ... 91.50 91.50 91.40 91.40
Lib 2d 4% ... 92.52 92.52 92.30 92.30
Lib 3d 4% ... 94.22 94.30 94.20 94.24
Lib 4th 4% ... 92.54 92.56 92.30 92.40
Victory 4% ... 99.25 99.28 99.22 99.20
Victory 3% ... 99.30 99.30 99.20 99.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low 2 p.m.
Anglo-French 5s ... 96% 96% 96% 96%
City of Bordeaux 6s ... 92% 92% 92% 92%
City of Lyons 6s ... 92% 92% 92% 92%
City of Marseilles 6s ... 92% 92% 92% 92%
City of Paris 6s ... 92% 92% 92% 92%
U K King 5s & 1921 ... 97% 97% 97% 97%
U K King 5s & 1922 ... 97% 97% 97% 97%
U K King 5s & 1929 ... 96% 96% 96% 96%
U K King 5s & 1927 ... 90% 90% 90% 90%
Total sales \$20,900 shares.

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices
Adv Dec
Am Tel ... 100% 1%
A Ch com93%
Am Wool com ... 126% 1%
Am Zinc ... 17%
Aero pfd ... 56%
Ariosa Com ... 1%
Booth Fish ... 14%
Boston Elev ... 67 1%
Boston & Me ... 37% 1%
Butte & Sup ... 21%
Cal & Aris ... 63 1%
Cal & Hecla ... 39%
Copper Range ... 46% 1%
Davis-Daly ... 11% 2%
Davison ... 1%
East Mass ... 29% 1%
Fairbanks ... 86% 1%
Granby ... 58 1%
Gorton-Pew ... 29% 1%
Gray & Davis ... 50% 1%
I Creek com ... 37% 1%
Isle Royale ... 47 1%
Lake Copper ... 4 1%
Mass Gas ... 65% 1%
Mass Old Colony ... 6% 1%
Miami ... 24% 1%
Mohawk ... 60 1%
Mulling Body ... 45% 1%
N Y, N H & H ... 31% 1%
North Butte ... 16 1%
Old Dominion ... 34% 1%
Oscocela ... 50b 1%
Parish & Bling ... 44 1%
Pond Creek ... 21 1%
Pond & Van Der ... 54% 1%
Stewart ... 40% 1%
Swift & Co ... 12% 1%
United Fruit ... 20% 1%
United Shoe ... 49% 1%
U S Smelting ... 76% 1%
New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks —
Amer Safety Razor ... 8% 9%
Commonwealth Pet ... 15% 18%
General Asphalt ... 45% 47%
Gulf Oil ... 7 1%
Elk Basin ... 8% 8%
General Asphalt ... 15% 12%
General Motors new ... 34% 36%
Gulfine Gillespie ... 34% 34%
Hecla Mining ... 34% 34%
Ind Packing ... 19 1%
Island Oil ... 7 1%
Loew ... 31 21%
Loft ... 25 25%
Prod & Beechers ... 11% 11%
Old Candy ... 13% 13%
Salt Creek ... 48% 49%
Shell Transport ... 82% 82%
Silver King ... 12% 13%
Simms Petrol ... 49% 50%
Submarine Boat ... 17 1%
United States Sm ... 4% 4%
Vanadium Steel ... 58 58%
White Oil ... 36 36%
Last week
Hogs ... 206,297 346,606
Cattle ... 110,617 177,328
Sheep ... 314,087 328,021

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York — Commercial bar silver \$1.3614, an advance of 1/4c. over Saturday's high record price.

STUDEBAKER

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Boston bank statement shows cash excess and in the Federal Reserve Bank of \$25,765,000, a decrease of \$3,696,000 last year, an increase of \$63,566.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK
IN NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, Massachusetts — In its monthly review of business conditions, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston says:

A more optimistic tone in the general business situation is observable throughout New England, brought about, no doubt, chiefly by the improvement in the labor situation, due partly to the noticeable stiffening in the attitude of the public authorities in dealing with the more radical of the disturbing elements, partly to the reaction of the elections—especially in Massachusetts—which have been interpreted not merely as a reflection of the purpose of the general public to uphold law and order, but as indicative of weariness with strikes and threatened strikes carrying in their train decreasing production and increasing commodity prices, and partly to prudence on the part of wage earners in the face of oncoming winter.

Great activity continues in all lines of trade, with no appreciable diminution in the volume of purchases observable on the part of any class of the population unless it be those—such as, for example, public employees—whose earnings are limited by more or less inflexible conditions, and among whom, as a consequence, increasing restlessness is observable.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The French Minister of Finance has authorized a lottery loan of 4,000,000 francs (\$800,000,000) to be divided into 8,000,000 bonds of 500 francs each.

Of the \$225,900,000 gold exports from the United States in nine months of the year, Japan took \$56,000,000; Spain, \$27,000,000; Argentina, \$33,000,000, and China, \$49,700,000.

A total of 30,000 tons of steel, involving an expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000, has been ordered from the United States Steel Corporation by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company of Kobe.

The company plans to build two 900-ton vessels each month during next year.

The Republic Steel Company claims to have perfected a process for treating eastern iron ores more cheaply than western ores and will develop the New Jersey ore reserves, estimated at 100,000,000 tons of high-grade ore. Two modernized furnaces are expected to produce 30,000 tons of pig iron monthly at \$24.05 a ton cost, giving a net profit of \$1,000,000 annually.

The comptroller's report shows that the number of depositors in national banks has increased 10,519,832 in the last nine years. Individual deposits have increased approximately \$8,500,000,000. The total number of depositors is 18,240,300, or one out of every six of the nation's population. The per capita deposits are \$688, a gain of \$38 in the nine-year period. Pennsylvania leads with 2,398,206 deposit accounts. Massachusetts is second with 490,536.

A national committee on European finance has been formed to study plans for supplying the necessary long time credit for Europe's purchases in the United States. The committee is appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The chairman is Harry A. Wheeler, vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago, and the chairman of the executive committee is James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce. The membership includes Henry P. Davison, Homer L. Ferguson, Myron T. Herrick, Charles E. Hughes, Alfred E. Marling, William Fellows Morgan, William C. Redfield, Charles H. Sabin, Charles M. Schwab, and former President Taft.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor November 24
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—O. E. Anderson of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 881 Pearl St.; Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Touraine, Dallas, Tex.—E. A. Aronoff; Essex, Havana, Cuba.—R. Abelin of Vincent Abelin & Co.; United States; Johnson City, Tenn.—R. W. Taylor of Hunter Bros. Shoe Co.; Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Touraine, Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olovich of Mammoth Shoe Co.; Essex, New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street; New York City—S. Goldman; United States; New York City—P. E. O'Brien; United States; Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. A. Tobey; United States.

Davison ... 1%
John Douglas Co. ...
Moore Oil Refining Co. ...
Ohio-Cities Gas Co. 7

Get Our Service—It Helps

Write Dept. S 6

Channer & Sawyer

Union Trust Building
Cincinnati

LEATHER BUYERS

Elizabethown, Pa.—W. A. Withers of Kreider Shoe Co.; United States; Leicester, England—W. C. Everett of John Morton & Son; Touraine, Rochester, N. Y.—C. W. Anderson; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois — The following comparative table gives the live-stock receipts at Chicago for the week ended November 22:

Last week
Hogs ... 206,297 346,606
Cattle ... 110,617 177,328
Sheep ... 314,087 328,021

Overseas Branch:

65 & 66, OLD BROAD ST., E. C. 2

Foreign Banking business of every description Undertaken

The Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, Chairman

DIVIDENDS

The Great Northern Paper Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1/2c per share, payable December 1 to stock of record November 24.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$5 a share, payable December 31 to holders of record December 6.

The North American Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1

MUSIC

Glasgow's Musical Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—Few things are more remarkable than the growth of the musical life of Glasgow within the past decade. Mr. Ernest Newman recently included the city among "the only three British provincial towns that deserve the title of musical"; and there seems no reason to contradict the assertion. Indeed, the character and the number of the performances to be given this season could be adduced in proof that Glasgow is one of the most musical cities of the present day.

Yet another series of four concerts claiming attention has been promoted by Mr. Max Mossel, well known in connection with his services to music in Birmingham. Among the singers who will appear are Mme. Elsa Stralia, Miss Muriel Foster, Miss Olga Haley, and Mr. John Coates. Mr. Benno Moiselski and Mr. Frederick Lamond are the pianists, and Mr. Albert Sammons, and the concert promoter himself, the violinists. Mr. Mossel is an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Landon Ronald and has secured the services of the latter to conduct a special symphony concert as the last of the series.

A few years ago chamber music suffered an almost total eclipse, but now scarcely a season passes without an opportunity being offered of hearing one or other of the extremely capable quartet parties that have worked so consistently on behalf of this, the most intimate of the musical arts. Reference has, consequently, to be made to the chamber concerts promoted by the Glasgow Orpheus Choir. The London String Quartet has been engaged for a week's performances, and the programs contain works by such representative British composers as J. Speight, J. B. McEwan, Eugene Goossens Jr., Elgar, Frank Bridge, Walford Davies, and H. Waldo Warner. The Orpheus Choir, under the conductorship of Mr. Hugh S. Robertson, has captured its own public, which is an ever-increasing one, by its vivid and eloquent interpretations of unaccompanied choral music.

Reference must also be made to the admirable series of chamber concerts to be carried through by Mr. Philip Halstead at the Institute of Fine Arts. The series of concerts under the auspices of the Abstainers Union merit more than passing notice. These are of a high standard ably organized by Mr. James MacKerracher who recently was appointed manager of the Choral and Orchestral Union.

SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The following statement was recently given out by James Stewart, the chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board: "The fact that the railways in the west this year, with a crop season commencing fully three weeks earlier than last year, have failed to move the farmers' grain to the head of the lakes in anything like a satisfactory manner, in time for delivery to the seaboard by water, will mean an extra charge to the farmers, and to the country, of between three and four million dollars. This amount of money will be represented in the extra cost of carrying stocks through the winter at country points, and of shipping all-rail, as much wheat that would have gone east by water, had the railway been able to move it to the head of the lakes before the close of navigation. Indeed it may be said that the failure of the railways in this respect has prevented the Canadian Wheat Board from disposing of a considerably larger proportion of the wheat crop of 1919 up to date.

"A reasonable amount of wheat to have been moved to the head of the lakes from the prairies before the close of navigation, would be at least 70,000,000 bushels, but from present indications, the railways will have fallen short of that figure by 15 or 20 million bushels. The cost of carrying that 15 to 20 million bushels at country elevators and shipping all-rail to the seaboard, will mean an extra charge of three or four million dollars, all of which, as usual, comes out of the farmers' price."

SCHOOL-TEACHERS' MINIMUM OF \$1500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The minimum yearly salary of Detroit school teachers will be placed at \$1500, according to Dr. John S. Hall, president of the Board of Education, who has just finished directing a survey of living conditions in the city. The board will consider this proposal in connection with its new schedule for teachers, which is now under consideration. The present minimum is \$920.

City teachers recently received the first instalment on "the high-cost-of-living bonus," awarded all city employees getting under \$1700. The plan, inaugurated by Mayor Couzens, in August, adds approximately \$62,000 to the payroll of the school system.

WOMEN SEEK SPECIAL SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Gov. Robert D. Carey has under advisement a petition from the recently organized Wyoming League of Women Voters that the Legislature be convened in special session on December 10—the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the Wyoming woman suffrage act—for the purpose of ratifying the federal woman suffrage amendment. If members of the Legislature will volunteer to participate in a special session without expense to the State it is probable that the session will be called; otherwise it is not thought likely.

SALVATION ARMY DINNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—About 3000 children and mothers of Boston will be provided with Thanksgiving dinners next Thursday by the Salvation Army. Beginning at 11:30 in the morning, 1500 will be served at the People's Palace. Hundreds of others will be served at the Rescue Home, Train Street, Dorchester, and at the Day Nursery, Staniford Street, while dinners will be taken to the homes of those unable to appear at any of these places. At the Industrial Home, 87 Mt. Vernon Street, Roxbury, men will be served exclusively.

SUCCESS OF VICTORY LOAN IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Ottawa's objective in the recent Victory Loan was \$10,000,000 and those in charge of the campaign were gratified by the results of their labor by which not only was the objective reached but passed by approximately \$2,500,000. During the last Victory Loan which was raised while the war was still in progress, Sir Thomas White, the then Finance Minister of Canada made the statement that had any man suggested before the war the raising of a domestic loan of \$5,000,000 he would have been considered a visionary of the most extreme type. Remembering these words it is a remarkable fact that since the war started and including the present loan the people of Canada have subscribed a total of over \$2,000,000,000 which is the more remarkable when it is stated that up to the outbreak of the war every penny that Canada required was raised in foreign markets. In the present loan Canada set out to raise \$300,000,000 instead of which the huge sum of nearly \$675,000,000 has been subscribed for. That this sum will be more than called for in the immediate future was made evident by T. C. Boville, deputy minister of finance, when he spoke before the special committee of the House of Commons on Soldiers Civil Re-establishment last session. Speaking of Canada's needs, he said, "To sum up, I estimate that during the next 12 or 18 months including unforeseen capital expenditures or further expenditures that may be provided for by Parliament, it will be necessary to arrange by borrowing including the present Victory Loan for sums aggregating from \$650,000,000 to \$800,000,000. Unless financial conditions abroad improve very materially these amounts will have to be obtained from the Canadian people."

CANADIAN RAILWAYS MOVE GRAIN SLOWLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The following statement was recently given out by James Stewart, the chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board: "The fact that the railways in the west this year, with a crop season commencing fully three weeks earlier than last year, have failed to move the farmers' grain to the head of the lakes in anything like a satisfactory manner, in time for delivery to the seaboard by water, will mean an extra charge to the farmers, and to the country, of between three and four million dollars. This amount of money will be represented in the extra cost of carrying stocks through the winter at country points, and of shipping all-rail, as much wheat that would have gone east by water, had the railway been able to move it to the head of the lakes before the close of navigation. Indeed it may be said that the failure of the railways in this respect has prevented the Canadian Wheat Board from disposing of a considerably larger proportion of the wheat crop of 1919 up to date.

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GROWTH OF SEED TESTING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Dominion Seed Branch with laboratories at Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary reported over 35,000 seed tests for the year ending June 30. The growth of seed testing in Canada is indicated from the fact that only 5775 samples were reported in 1909. The great bulk of the work in the seed laboratories is done between September and June when each laboratory may handle up to 200 samples per day. Only 10 samples are tested free of charge for any farmer or seed merchant during the season. Over this number, the service is charged at cost.

Official seed testing is the basis of government seed control, which in older European countries is rated as a leading government service to agriculture. Any country without an efficient system of seed control soon becomes the dumping ground for inferior seeds from other countries and low-grade homegrown seeds may be sold to unsuspecting farmers. The Canadian system is frequently referred to in other countries as being the most practical and efficient. Its importance is now being better appreciated when it is required that imported seeds are not released from bond until they are approved at the seed laboratories, and when cereal grains, flax, corn, as well as clover and grass seeds, are marketed on the basis of fixed quality seed grade standards.

EDUCATING "NEW CANADIANS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The provincial Department of Education is pushing the work of organizing night schools in rural districts with much vigor, according to Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, director of education among the new Canadians, as the department prefers to term the children of alien parentage. Over 800 city, rural and village school boards have been centralized as to forming night school classes, and there has been a gratifying response. Teachers in many rural districts have night classes in successful operation, and the department says

that there has never been so much evidence in this Province before, that the foreign born are anxious to erase any differences between themselves and the native born. Letters have been sent to teachers in 400 schools in non-English settlements asking for a report on conditions now compared with a year ago, and the replies indicate that steady progress in Canadianizing foreign-born children is being made.

CANADA'S TRADE SHOWS DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The trade of Canada for seven months ending with October last shows a decrease of some \$33,000,000 as compared with the same period last year. According to a statement issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, the total trade for the seven months' period amounted to \$1,259,648,374. For the same period last year the total was \$1,294,493,855. For October alone Canada's trade amounted to approximately \$204,000,000 as against \$207,261,005 in October, 1918.

Exports of domestic produce for the seven months' period reached a total of \$683,889,909. For the same period of seven months in 1918 domestic exports reached the value of \$720,139,952. For October alone, domestic exports valued at \$109,446,814 were sent as compared with \$129,554,438 in October, 1918.

Agricultural produce exports were in first place, being to the value of \$214,155,396. Animals and animal products, valued at \$177,558,247, were in second place, while manufactures of wood and wood products, including paper, held third place, with exports to the value of \$118,559,518.

Imports of dutiable goods for the seven months were to the value of \$354,632,741, on which customs collections amounted to \$93,016,495. For the seven months' period of 1918 dutiable goods worth \$315,856,345 were imported on which \$94,743,530 were collected by way of duty. Free goods to the value of \$354,632,741 were imported to the end of October, as against imports worth \$344,217,682 in 1918.

GRAZING PROSPECTS IN NORTHERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A commission will sit here during the month of December for the purpose of inquiring into the possibilities of the Arctic and sub-Arctic portions of Canada as a grazing country. The commission which consists of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dr. V. Steffansson, J. S. McLean and J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Dominion Parks, will inquire into the feasibility of the regions being utilized for wool and meat-producing purposes. Having in view the reindeer industry in Lapland and Siberia, it is thought that developments on similar lines would be expected in northern Canada, where it is reported that herds of caribou, to the extent of some 30,000,000 animals, exist. Dr. Steffansson has always expressed the view that the musk-ox could be readily domesticated in northern Canada.

The witnesses before the commission are to include all those having a practical knowledge of the Arctic regions such as explorers, mining prospectors, traders and members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP TO SURPASS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Cuba will realize the largest sugar crop in its history, said J. E. Barlow, a real estate owner of Havana, Cuba, who is visiting Salt Lake City. This year's output, according to Mr. Barlow, amounts to 4,100,000 long tons of sugar. The 1918 crop, he said, was 3,500,000 long tons.

"Cuba is one place where the high cost of living seems to have no effect," said Mr. Barlow. "The people have plenty of money and most of them are enjoying luxuries, and since the climate is warm the need for clothes and fuel is less than in the United States. Fruits are very cheap and with the increase in industry there is plenty of work for all. The upkeep of a sugar plantation is light. Since the sugar cane has to be planted every 10 years, the only work is to harvest the crop."

As usual, Mr. Skinner employed a rather broad brush, but with consummate deftness. And his colors were vivid as of old, much of the time; but, owing to lapses in the action, the picture did not grow as consistently as in some of his former plays. And its outlines put a certain constraint upon Mr. Skinner that did not make for the best effects, especially the pictorial effects of which he is so capable. In this respect, the characterization suffered a little by comparison with his Master Antonio. However, it was a good portrait—strongly vitalized, skillfully shaded and gracefully executed.

Angela was played with commendable skill and taste by Miss Ruth Rose.

A strong and vivid characterization was that of Peter's wife by Mary Shaw.

Old Peyton was given an admirably sympathetic impersonation by O. B. Clarence.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"QUICK WORK," NEW COMEDY BY PINERO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Charles Frohman presents Miss Grace George, by arrangement with William A. Brady, in "Quick Work," a story of a war marriage, in three acts, by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero; evening of November 17, 1919, at the Court Square Theater, Springfield, Massachusetts. The cast: Neil Whitway, Martin Lewis; Stuflus McMorrans, Sebastian Smith; Candish, John Rogers; Knapp, Frank Cullinan; Lockford, Roy Courtnay; Dordine, William Clark; George Mabella, Jane Grey; Thorneycroft, Adria Hill; Gladys, Dorie Sawyer.

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—"A story of a war marriage" Pinero subtitled his latest comedy, and nowhere in the play does he state his purpose more explicitly. Persons who relish the fascinating if somewhat futile game of trying to discover the author's meaning beneath his texture of implications may declare forcefully that "Quick Work" is Pinero's "Misanthrope," dated London, 1918, showing a modern Alceste and Célimène each yielding an inch and so reaching adjustment. Others as vehemently may urge that he has merely rewritten "The Taming of the Shrew" in terms of a self-contained British officer who, having married in haste a volunteer upper-class nurse, forces her at his leisure, by superior self-control, to adjust herself to him. Others, as plausibly, may discover still further meanings. But whatever the differences of interpretation, many will agree that Pinero's newest piece for the most part is high comedy. Never has he sought more resolutely to make his effects seem the imitation of life rather than the traffic of the theater. Never has he been so daringly simple in sacrificing interest in situation to interest in character.

Emphasis on Character

Four persons suffice Pinero to tell his story: Capt. Neil Whitway; his wife, Dordine; Dordine's cousin, Mabella; and Mabella's husband, Rufus McMorrans, a civil service secretary home on leave from India. The other persons named in the cast are servants, workmen, and a detective. Mabella, early in the first act, has hardly begun congratulating her cousin on her recent wedding before Dordine abruptly says that the marriage had proved a mistake, and that already she is busy with plans for furnishing a separate establishment where Neil is to await the process of legal separation. Dordine ripples with laughter at the shocked protests of the domesticated Mabella, and provocingly shakes Rufus's hand each time he launches into a discourse on "mutual tolerances," and "the successful union as a sublimated friendship."

To all appearances Neil is good-naturedly relieved at the prospect of separation from a fascinating but over-temperamental woman, who, in her middle thirties, is too confirmed in her ways to her husband. He aside from a certain rigidity of honor in which he holds his mother and aunts, who dwell in suburban Dorking, is an uncommonly amiable type of British gentleman with a hobby for entomology. In the second act it becomes clear that he, even more strongly than she, cherishes a feeling of having been ill-used, but it is not until the third act that his turn comes to utter reproaches for her "selfishness and frivolity," and her flippant attitude toward his relatives.

A Study of Adjustment

The second act passes in the living room of Neil's flat, while the decorator's workmen are away at lunch. Dordine comes for a "farewell feed," picnic style. The lunch is a failure, she declares, because every detail does not go off just as she planned. What she intended, as she confesses later, was to engineer a reconciliation, which was to follow upon his eating of what, to her, was a just quantity of humble pie. Neil declines to eat anything, either literally or metaphorically; she gives the lunch to his valet and departs in a huff. The curtain descends upon Neil gazing with mixed emotions at her portrait, just as she, alone, had gazed at him at the falling of the first act curtain.

How Pinero reunites the Whitways must be left for him to tell; a reviewer's recital would fall too far short of justice to the dramatist's forceful delicacy. Suffice it here to say that the experiences of their separation stir Neil and Dordine deeply enough to cause them mutually to overthrow the wall of reserve they have built between themselves in their wounded pride. To reduce the point of a neat bit of realistic art to blunt commonplace, husband and wife each learn a lesson; but whether both find they must make concessions, or he finds that he can manage her by making her understand that she can't manage him, playgoers may decide for themselves. What they decide is beside the point so far as the question of the entertainment value of the piece is concerned.

Miss George's Acting

Dordine amuses the audience all the way through. Most of the way they are laughing with her, and in the end they laugh at her, a little, for she gives the cue by ruefully laughing at herself. It was thus that Miss George acted her, and at no point was one conscious of her working for herself at the author's expense. Her bright, well-bred comedy style has appropriate play in this part. Certainly she captured the effect of firm yet delicately poised self-sufficiency that is a key-note of the character. Mr. Lewis' Neil maintained the mild inscrutability that so vexes and baffles Dordine, and emotionally was equal to his two strong scenes.

Miss Grey seemed a note of dark warmth in contrast to Miss George's cool lightness. Pleasant, indeed, is it to hear two women leading a cast with well-modulated voices, in contrast to many performances that are marred by needless quantities of soprano shrillings. Miss Grey's Mabella and Mr. Smith's Rufus pictured a coupleable as well as comic. When each makes private confession that the other is a bore, and that they dare not tell one another so for fear of hurt feelings, a graphic picture is called up of their 14 years of tragic comic domesticity and of the years to come.

Only in the direct characterization of two minor personages—a lazy electrician and a skulking collector of divorce evidence—are we reminded of the satirical strokes that outlined the minor figures in "The Thunderbolt" with such brutal slashes. The soft McMorrans are held up as the reverse of the shield that bears the portraits of the unpliant Whitways, and there is a bite to the whole study that may not at times altogether please those who prefer a considerable mixture of idealism with their stage reality. In particular one can imagine murmurs of "sex play" arising momentarily in the third act from those who are not contented either to take the artist's work or leave it. For however much Pinero refines upon himself in his latest comedy, he remains strictly a realist, always slightly gaudy in his pessimism. There may even be murmurs among American playgoers who are accustomed to "full length" entertainment (however much padding such fullness involves) that "Quick Work" is too short. The more to be regretted, then, is the disappearance of curtain raisers. There will even be those who say "Quick Work" is thin and dry to them, and perhaps Pinero has flattened his audience uncommonly in the lengths to which he has gone to require that they shall think as well as feel while they laugh.

Dramatist's Light Touch

"Quick Work" is Pinero in a new vein of simplicity. He uses no intrigue; there is not a hint of the triangle in the relations of the Whitways. Four or five groupings of the characters in twos, threes, and fours suffice for each act. Throughout the play he works with a lightness of touch that rivals that of Hubert Henry Davies, and he suggests depths beneath the surface beyond those hinted at by Dordine.

It cannot again justly be said that Pinero's dialogue is "bookish," stilted. In this piece his characters are colloquial always, and often idiomatic, seemingly speaking out of the character and the situation, with seldom a hint of obvious prompting from the dramatist. "It's been quick work." Dordine ruminates as she sits beside Neil on a roll of carpet in the bare room that is soon to be so comfortable. "Met in January . . . married in February . . . now it's only June." There's a line eminently designed to be spoken.

It is as if Pinero has written a five-act play in the form of a three-act comedy, omitting the first two acts, which would have shown the culmination of the courtship of Neil and Dordine at the hospital, and their honeymoon visit to his mother and aunts in Dorking, that all time possible might be given to showing the crux of the story: the adjustment of the Whitways. All through the written play echo memories of the incidents, emotions, and thoughts of those two unwritten acts. Thus does Pinero etch in an uncommonly rich background of thought for the comedy that his personages enact in the foreground of visible stage spaces.

"THE TROJAN WOMEN" REVIVED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is always with certain misgivings that students of classic drama attend living representations of their favorite works. In the abstract performance of a Greek play, be it the caustic fun of Aristophanes, the stirring tragedy of Euripides, or the pitiless realism of Sophocles, you can always cast your play yourself: you can give each character an idea of your own, and to each phrase an importance according to that idea. But when you come to a personal performance, you have to hand over all your cherished notions to the mercies, tender or otherwise, of strangers. Every performer will probably seem miscast, every action out of place, and every accent and intonation misapplied. Like Rubenstein, who said that to him music began where words ceased, your real lover of the classic stage may say that Greek drama ends where the players begin, meaning, like the famous Russian musician, that true art had no use for the human voice, or other words, personalities.

When the Classics Were New

But it will be argued that these classic dramas were written to be performed, and were repeatedly given and were very popular to boot. In the days of their production people went time and time again to hear them. They were quoted, discussed, belauded and belittled according to the "school" or politics of the speaker. Indeed, the playhouse was often as much a parliament as a theater.

Now these plays to us are nothing but literary treasures or dramatic oddments, though no less enjoyable on the stage or that account. But no one can say, for instance, that the crowd that came out to Waterloo Road from seeing "The Trojan Women" of Euripides, or rather Prof. Gilbert Murray's fine translation of it, at the "Old Vic," when the first of a series of matinees was given, discussed the ironies of fate, the tyranny of victors, the woe of women in war time, the impotence of fallen kings, or the use of the iambus or pentameter in epic verse—

such topics in fact as would have engaged the Grecian mind. "Winter's come early this year," or "Which way are you going home?" heard in short, gives little indication of the playgoer's estimation, it is true, but curiously enough, it is often like this your Londoner conceals his satisfaction.

But that as it may, the performance notice was one to be remembered. It was not "big" in the commanding meaning of the word. But it was elevated, even, in places, exalted, by the sheer sincerity of the players. Their hold on the situation,

RETICENT ART OF WILLIAM GILLETTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Analyze the work of an actor of style, sorting out from his style certain universal methods of affecting the thoughts and emotions of an audience, and there will be left a positive element of individual flavor. It is this quality that Walter Pater defines in his essay on George Moore as an art critic: "Above all that can be learnt in art, he would assure us—beyond all that can be had of teachers—there is

firmly protested, with the result that the manager ordered a new lot of posters in which exclamation points were used, when at all, solus. Some of his remarks were to the effect that he was not a circus.

For the same reason that in his writing he made no attempt to apostrophize Billy in "Sherlock Holmes," and thereby gained, in the imagination of his audience, an effect of high tribute, so he avoids balking the thought of the spectators in his acting of climaxes. No player prepares the ground in the early part of a scene with more care than Gillette, and none builds more carefully during the growth of the situation. Watch him in the Barrie comedy, in which he is acting just now at the Hollis Street Theater in Boston. Actor and dramatist are well-matched this time—for Barrie is retentive and more: he is shy, elusive, evanescent.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Nettiefold will not be discouraged in his management by a seeming lack of popular support to a varied series of productions. That he keeps the beautiful Scala Theater open and presents English players in English plays, is a matter of itself deserving all recognition. What seems to the outsider to be wanted to insure better results is an entire change of policy, and an association with some well-known West End producer.

"FANEVOGT" IN A STOCKHOLM THEATER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Among the younger Danish writers Otto Rustig's name is one that is coming more and more into the foreground. Hitherto this talented and independent author has enriched his country's literature solely by some excellently written novels, but lately he has shown his ability to translate ideas into dramatic form and, while developing a plot in logical and consecutive manner, to hold his audience under the spell of its powerful albeit controlled atmosphere.

Perhaps it was Gillette the actor who reminded Gillette the playwright that to try to satisfy the audience's imagination, after stirring that imagination, was to court the resentment of that same ungrateful audience. At any rate one can detect him again and again giving his audience something a little bit aside from the precise solution of the situation seems to be aiming at, and yet not sufficiently violating expectations to be annoying. Instead of disappointing the audience, as he inevitably would if he attempted to fulfill their expectations, he piques them with a new and unforeseen quirk.

In the first act of "Sherlock Holmes" Holmes gains possession of the papers he has been commissioned to get, obtaining them by means of a rather brutal ruse from Alice Faulkner. Miss Faulkner strikes him as an altogether worthy person, and on the spot he makes her cause of justice his own. He returns the papers, thus giving a strong surprising new thrust to the story. Long before Sydney Porter made the "O. Henry twist" famous, Gillette practiced it in "Held by the Enemy."

It is thus an intriguing and not unpleasing idea to consider William Gillette's persistent use of the devices of reticence as after all clear self-expression. In knowing when to stop and where to stop his art endures the test epitomized by Goethe: "Never insist; never explain; just a breath shall be your picture."

"THE NET" AT THE SCALA, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Net" by Mark Ambert, produced by Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Nettiefold's company at the Scala Theater, London. The cast:

Maj. Vivian Addington, F. J. Nettiefold Curtis, Frank J. Randall Capt. Arthur Vallance, Reginald Fry Rose Vincent, Edith Pither Nelly Mara, Mrs. F. J. Nettiefold Mabel Frothingham, Ethel Griffies Sir Charles Petrie, Bertie, John Knight George Kent, Peter Macderrick Crystal Chertsey, Lucy Atherton Miss Crozier, Susie Vaughan The Hon. Mrs. Chestey, Ormonde Wynne The Marquess of Monmouth

Fred W. Pernell A Collector in the "Cause" Don Quixote Bosie, Rena Davise

It would be interesting to examine several phases of Mr. Gillette's talent: his keen sense of the structural details of a play in their relation to other details and to the whole work; his care in composing a tense scene to bring out spiritual as well as mental and physical aspects of the struggle; his skill as a stage director; his adroitness as an actor in filling in pauses in the action with original stage business, and his mastery of the means of simulating spontaneity—the "illusion of the first time in acting," to use his own phrase. But for present purposes comment may be allowed to dwell on his manifestation of instinctive reticence.

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THE HOME FORUM

Dorothy Wordsworth's Journals

Today I read the poet's book, *Site so so comforted those Grasmere days*. When song was at the flood, and thence I took A larger note of fortitude and praise. And in her ancient fastness beauty stirred, And happy faith was in my heart again. Because the virtue of a simple word Was durable above the lives of men. . . . —From "Tides," by John Drinkwater.

Those Rides Through Tawny Spain

"Oh! the delight of this gypsy, Bedouin, nomad life, seasoned with unfettered liberty! We pitch our tent wherever we please, and there we make our home—far from letters requiring an immediate answer, and distant dining-outs, visits, ladies, band-boxes, butlers, boxes, and button-holders," Richard Ford, exclaims in "Gatherings From Spain."

"Escaping from the meshes of the West End of London, we are transported into a new world; every day the out-of-door panorama is varied; now the heart is cheered and the countenance made glad by gazing on plains overflowing with milk and honey. . . . where the orange and citron bask in the glorious sunbeams, the palm without the desert, the sugar-cane without the slave. Amon we are lost amid the silence of cloud-capped glaciers, where rock and granite are lost about like the fragments of a broken world, by the wild magnificence of nature, who, careless of mortal admiration, lavishes with proud indifference her fairest charms where most unseen, her grandest forms where most inaccessible. Every day and everywhere we are unconsciously funding a stock of treasures and pleasures of memory, to be hived in our bosoms like the honey of the bee, to cheer and sweeten our after-life."

"Of one thing the reader may be assured—that dear will be to him, as is now to us, the remembrance of those wild and weary rides through tawny Spain, where hardship was forgotten ere undergone: those sweet-tinted hills—those rocky crags and torrents—those fresh valleys which communicated their own freshness to the heart—that keen relish for hard fare, gained and seasoned by hunger sauce, which Ude did not invent."

"Whatever be the number of the party, and however they travel, whether on wheels or horseback, admitting even that a peasant friend pro vehicula est, that is, is better than a postchaise, yet no one should ever

dream of making a pedestrian tour in Spain. It seldom answers anywhere."

"Walking is the manner by which beasts travel, who have therefore four legs; those bipeds who follow the example of the brute animals will soon find that they will be reduced to their level in more particulars than they imagined or bargained for. Again, as no Spaniard ever walks for pleasure, and none ever perform a journey on foot except trampers and beggars, it is never supposed possible that anyone else should do so except from compulsion. Pedestrians therefore are either ill-received, or become objects of universal suspicion; for a Spanish authority, judging of others by himself, always takes the worst view of the stranger, whom he considers as guilty until he proves himself innocent."

"Before the pleasures of a riding tour through Spain are mentioned, a few observations on the choice of companions may be made."

"Those who travel in public conveyances, or with muleteers are seldom likely to be left alone. It is the horseman who strikes into out-of-the-way, unfrequented districts who will feel the want of that important item—a traveling companion, on which, as in choosing a wife, it is easy enough to give advice. The patient must, however, administer to himself, and the selection will depend, of course, much on the taste and idiosyncrasy of each individual; those unfortunate persons who are accustomed to have everything their own way, or those, happy ones, who are never less alone than when alone, and who possess the alchemy of finding resources and amusements in themselves, may perhaps find that plan to be the best; at all events, no company is better than bad company: 'mas vale ir solo, que mal acompañado.' A solitary wanderer is certainly the most unfettered as regards his notions and motions, 'no tengo padre ni madre, ni perro que me ladre.' He who has 'neither father, mother, nor dog to bark at him,' can read the book of Spain, as it were, in his own room, dwelling on what he likes, and skipping what he does not, as with a red Murray."

A Letter From Theodore Roosevelt

Amongst the many delightful accounts which appear in the book recently issued, "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children," is the following experience in Porto Rico:

U. S. Louisiana.

At Sea, November 23, 1906.

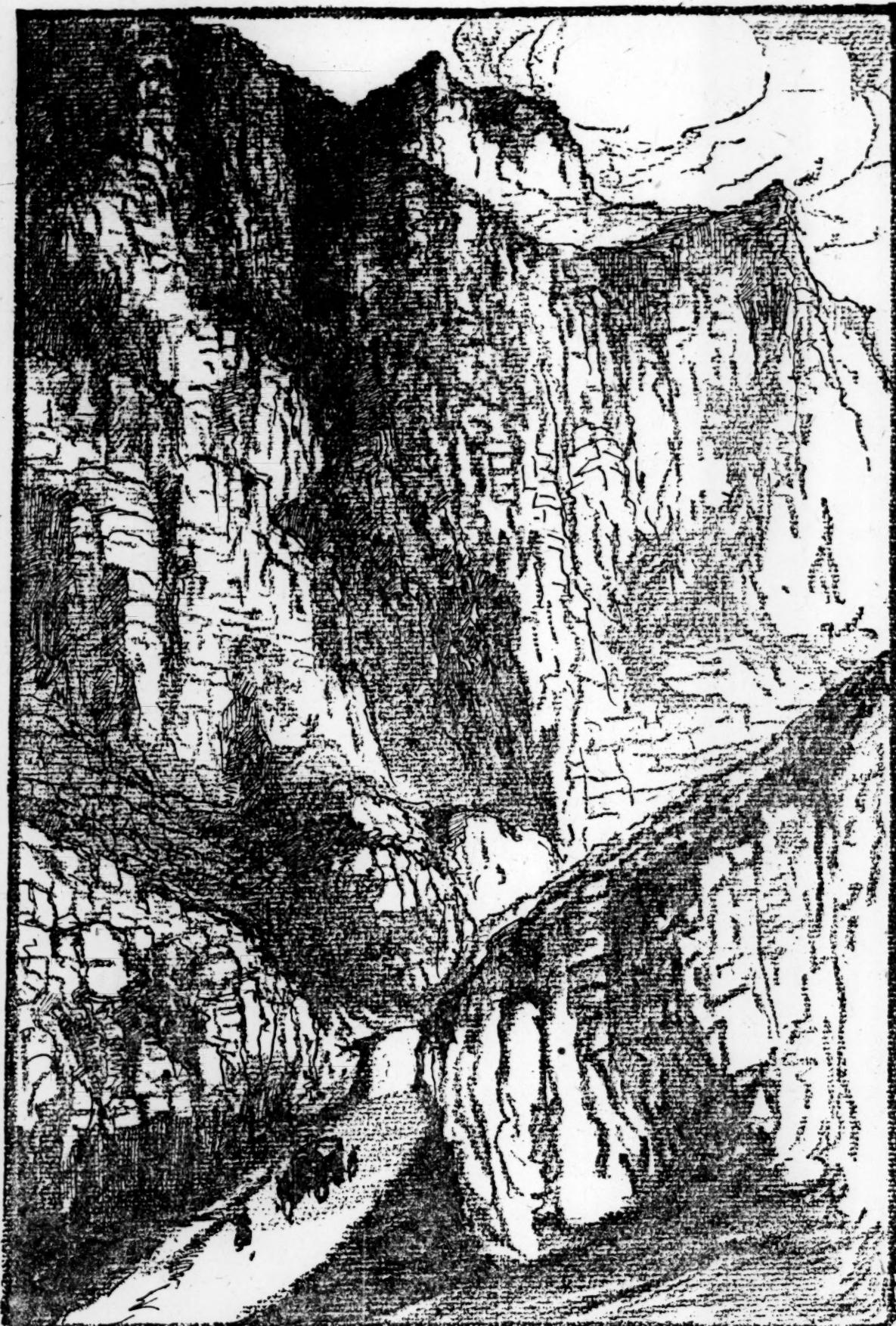
Dear Kermit:—

We had a most interesting two days at Porto Rico. We landed on the south side of the island and were received by the Governor and the rest of the Administration, including nice Mr. Laurance Grahame; then were given a reception by the Alcalde and people of Ponce; and then went straight across the island in automobiles to San Juan on the north shore. It was an eighty-mile trip and really delightful. The road wound up to the high mountains of the middle island, through them, and then down again to the flat plain on the north shore. The scenery was beautiful. It was as thoroughly tropical as Panama, but much more livable. There were palms, tree-ferns, bananas, mangoes, bamboos, and many other trees and multitudes of brilliant flowers. There was one vine called the dream-vine with flowers as big as great white water-lilies, which close up tight in the day-time and bloom at night. There were vines with masses of little white flowers, which at night-time smell deliciously. There were trees studded over with huge white flowers, and others, the flamboyants such as I saw in the campaign at Santiago, are a mass of large scarlet blossoms in June, but which now had shed them. I thought the tree-ferns especially beautiful. The towns were just such as you saw in Cuba, quaint, brilliantly colored, with the old church or cathedral fronting the plaza, and the plaza always full of flowers. . . .

There is something pathetic and childlike about the people. We are giving them a good government and the island is prospering. I never saw a finer set of young fellows than those engaged in the Administration. Mr. Grahame, whom you remember, is the intimate friend and ally of the leaders of the Administration, that is of Governor Beekman Winthrop and of the Secretary of State. Mr. Regis Post, Grahame is a perfect trump and such a handsome, athletic fellow, and a real Sir Galahad. Any wrongdoing, and especially any cruelty makes him flame with fearless indignation. He perfectly delighted the Porto Ricans and also immensely puzzled them by coming in his Scotch kilt to a Government ball. Accordingly, at my special request, I had him wear his kilt at the state dinner and reception the night we were at the palace. You know he is a descendant of Montrose, and although born in Canada, his parents were Scotch and he was educated in Scotland. Do tell Mr. Bob Fergue about him and his kilt when you next write him.

We spent the night at the palace, which is half palace and half castle, and was the residence of the old Spanish governors. It is nearly four hundred years old, and is a delightful building, with quaint gardens and a quaint sea-wall looking over the bay. There were colored lanterns lighting up the gardens for the reception; and the view across the bay in the moonlight was lovely. Our rooms were as attractive as possible too, except that they were so very airy and open that we found it difficult to sleep—not that that much mattered as, thanks to the earliness of our start and the lateness of our reception, we had barely four hours in which we even tried to sleep.

The next morning we came back in automobiles over different and even more beautiful roads. The mountain



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Cheddar Cliffs, Somersetshire, England

A Descent From the Mendip Hills

It would be hard to find a more glorious finish to a drive from London than the descent from the Mendip Hills in Somerset through the Cheddar Gorge into the quaint little village of Cheddar. The plain of Sedgemoor stretches away to the Quantock Hills and the Bristol Channel, and as the road winds down through magnificent cliffs each succeeding view eclipses the one before in impressive beauty. The limestone cliffs are always full of moisture, and even, in the midst of a hot, dry summer, provide all that is needed for vines, wild flowers, and little shrubs to grow in luxuriance. It is good to climb to the top of the cliffs and feel the clean, fresh breezes from the Atlantic; to see in the wonderful landscape that ancient town of England, Glastonbury, wrapped in legend; Wells Cathedral and its own running streams; Bridgewater and the Plain of Sedgemoor, scene of Monmouth's dream and tragic dénouement.

"My sole mammalian visitor was an armadillo, that came hurrying towards me, looking curiously like a little old bent-backed gentleman in a rusty black coat trotting briskly about on some very important business. It came to within three yards of my feet, then stopped, and seemed astonished beyond measure at my presence, staring at me with its little, blinking eyes, and looking more like the shabby old gentleman than ever. Then it trotted away through the trees but presently returned for a second inspection; and after that it kept coming and going till I inadvertently burst out laughing, whereupon it scuttled away in great alarm, and returned no more. I was sorry I had frightened the amusing little beggar, for I felt in that exceedingly light-headed mood when one's merriment is ready to brim over at the slightest provocation."

"After spending a couple of hours in the pleasant shade, the blue smoke ascending from the rancho before me gave notice of the approaching breakfast hour; so, saddling my horse to make my morning call, the cuckoos hallooing my departure with loud, mocking shouts and whistling calls, meant to inform all their feathered friends that they had at last succeeded in making their haunt too hot for me."

Banda Oriental Country

W. H. Hudson, in his book, "The Purple Land," describes adventures in the Banda Oriental, Uruguay, has this picture of the natural aspects of the country:

"After leaving Santos I rode on to a belt of wood about two miles east of the road, and passing through it surveyed the country lying beyond. The only habitation near it was a shepherd's lonely rancho, standing on an open plain of yellow grass, over which a scattered flock of sheep and a few horses were grazing. I determined to remain in the wood till near noon, then proceed to the rancho to get breakfast, and commence my search for a horse and side-saddle in the neighborhood. After unsaddling my horse and tying him to a tree, where there were some pickings of grass and herbage about the roots, I . . . made myself comfortable on my rug in the shade."

"Presently I had some visitors in a flock of urracas, or magpies, as they are called in the vernacular, or Guira cuckoos: a graceful, loquacious bird resembling a magpie, only with a longer tail and a bold, red beak. These ill-mannered birds skulked about in

The Breeze

Up with the sun, the breeze arose,
Across the talking corn she goes,
And smooth she rustles far and wide
Through all the voiceful countryside.

Through all the land her tale she tells;
She spins, she tosses, she compels
The kites, the clouds, the windmill sails,
And all the trees in all the dales. . . .

—From "New Poems" by R. L. Stevenson.

"Unfoldment, Not Accretion"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THE insistence of Christian Science upon the altness of God and the consequent nothingness of matter seems startling or troublesome to mortal mind, this does not warrant a contemptuous dismissal of the proposition without investigation. If it be true, indeed, that God is All, this is the most necessary knowledge in the world for a man to attain; and because this teaching is in advance of what the world conceives, it does not thereby ignore the world's present need, but rather meets that need by providing a remedy for human ill which has not been found in material ways and means.

In presenting the altness of God, Christian Science is not introducing an innovation, for the infinity of good is an eternal fact which has been discovered. An eternal fact cannot be successfully denied. Men may blind themselves to the fact and suffer the illusive consequences of their own delusion, but the fact remains unmoved. So it is that in its presentation of the perfection of God and of spiritual man in the likeness of God, "Christian Science is the unfolding of true metaphysics," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 69 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "that is, of Mind, or God, and His attributes. Science rests on Principle and demonstration. The Principle of Christian Science is divine. Its rule is, that man shall utilize the divine power."

The very fact that the perfection of being seems incomprehensible to material sense shows that the human being is obliged by the limits of finite conception to grow to an appreciation of what is perfectly simple truth in divine metaphysics. Out of his own illuminating experiences, Peter very appropriately spoke of the necessity of growing "in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Spiritual growth is the result of perception and understanding; and divine ideas, hidden and remote to material sense, unfold with every advancing step, and these ideas, properly conceived, are subject to demonstration. The Science of being reveals the truth that spiritual man, the only man that really exists, is made in God's likeness. The human being cannot grasp the vastness of this fact of being or demonstrate it in its entirety; but he can immediately begin his emergence out of the material sense of existence into the verities of being by correcting and destroying the more palpable errors of the human mind. The perception of spiritual man in God's likeness is a spiritual awakening, this purely conceived spiritual idea is necessarily at first nourished by the simple truths of divine Love that the human being is able early to perceive. Thus, to quote Peter again, every one may, by "laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings, as newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby."

Because Science unfolds infinite demonstrable Principle, it is obviously impossible for one to grow into the understanding of God and man through another's demonstration. It is true that one may assist another in the overcoming of some specific manifestation of error, just as Jesus healed the multitudes and helped his disciples over the rough places. But demonstration is knowledge utilized, and demonstration is therefore the only means of spiritual growth. Each one has the task of gaining for himself the knowledge of God, or Principle, and until this knowledge becomes his own, he cannot demonstrate it or grow thereby. The disciples were lifted up to heights of spiritual serenity and joy in the companionship of their great Master, but when his spirituality was advancing beyond what they could perceive, they returned to their nets; they were exactly what they were by their own knowledge of God, and it was not until after their individual pentecostal illumination that they were able to go forth in their own understanding of God and utilize the divine power in anything like the extensive overcoming of sin, disease, and death that Jesus the Christ had shown them how to do over and over again.

It is impossible for a man genuinely to advance in the understanding of Christian Science through felicitous association with those who are demonstrating their knowledge of God in destroying disease and overcoming material obstacles; nor does he rise to the knowledge of God through any prestige of position or by external advantages. He grows by the good that is unfolded in his own consciousness and by his ability to demonstrate that good in destroying the beliefs of material existence. This is surely what Mrs. Eddy reveals divine Science and its operation to be, when she writes on page 68 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Christian Science presents unfoldment, not accretion; it manifests no material growth from molecule to mind, but an impartation of the divine Mind to man and the universe."

Jesus' scientific demonstrations of the divine power unfolded the reality and supremacy of good, and by his proof he showed conclusively, not for his day only, but for all time, that evil, matter, is unreal. It is sufficiently clear that it was his realization of the Mind of the Christ that enabled Jesus to do his mighty works, the Mind which utterly repudiates the existence of any carnal mind. This makes it amply clear that the understanding of divine power which overcomes all error is unfolded only as a man

departs from the carnal or material belief of existence and lets that Mind be in him which was also in Christ Jesus. This unfolding of spiritual power through individual perception and demonstration constitutes the necessary growth out of human concepts toward the spiritual perfection which Jesus the Christ revealed as the true status of being. On page 103 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Infinite perfection is unfolded as man attains the stature of man in Christ Jesus by means of the Science which Jesus taught and practised."

A man becomes like that which he most contemplates. Material thinking is necessarily evidenced in material living and in want of spiritual power. Holding thought unwaveringly to the spiritual truth of perfect God and perfect man produces the inevitable effect of growth toward harmony. The material sense of existence diminishes and spiritual consciousness in the likeness of God is unfolded; for, with thought uplifted and conforming to Principle, "we all," as Paul declared, "with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

Browning's Walks

In his early years Browning had always a great liking for walking in the dark. At Camberwell he was wont to carry this love to the point of losing many a night's repose. There was, in particular, a wood near Dulwich, whither he was wont to go. There he would walk swiftly and eagerly along the solitary and lightless byways, finding a potent stimulus to imaginative thought in the happy isolation thus enjoyed with all the concurrent delights of natural things, the wind moving through the tree branches, the drifting of poignant fragrances, even in winter-time, from herb and sappy bark, imperceptible almost even by the alertest sense in the day's manifold detours. At this time, too, he composed much in the open air. This he rarely, if ever, did in later life. Not only many portions of "Paracelsus," but several scenes in "Stafford," were enacted first in these midnight silences of the Dulwich woodland. Here, too, as the poet once declared, he came to know the serene beauty of dawn: for every now and again, after having read late, or written long, he would steal quietly from the house, and walk till the morning twilight graded to the pearl and amber of the new day.—William Sharp, in "Life of Robert Browning."

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

An Order With Extraordinary Purposes

It is doubtful if any broad division of the population of the United States could set over against one another two classes of people differing so generally from one another as city folk and country folk. Each class feels that it knows and understands the other, each takes the other largely for granted, and each is prone to blame the other for economic conditions that are not to its liking. Each class seems to feel, indeed, that its interests are divergent from those of the other. And it must be confessed that this view is reasonably deductible from such experiences as that of a few months past with the daylight-saving legislation, when a plan ardently favored by city workers was negatived by the influence of the farmers, even in spite of the twice-expressed disapproval of the President of the nation. That negation, a clean-cut victory for the country folk, may pave the way to a better understanding between the two great classes here referred to. The division on the question, to a degree seldom realized in the United States, was a division between urban sentiment and farm sentiment; and just as the abruptness of the cleavage is fair measure of the misunderstanding of each class by the other, so it gives promise, in a way, of better mutual appreciation hereafter. Not soon again, for one thing, will any considerable body of city people run away with the notion that the farmers are not organized. Only organization could bring such definite legislative results as the persistent defeat of the daylight-saving proposals. In fact, the victory for the farmers in the matter is now frankly claimed by an organization purporting to represent a cool million of the producing farmers of the country, yet known to city people, as a rule, only by name.

This organization is usually referred to as the National Grange. Information about its extent and its purposes is not lying about on tables where city folk are likely to pick it up, yet that sort of information is well worth the attention of everybody, even of those who do not expect ever to own or to work a farm. City people cannot afford to remain ignorant of a body that has demonstrated such power to control a national decision in which city people have a direct interest, but beyond all considerations involving possible conflict of city and country interests, city folk may find in the Grange certain general purposes with which their interests may harmonize. For the keynote of Grange activities is co-operation, one of its main tenets is that "Individual happiness depends on general prosperity," while cardinal objects are to oppose "such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits," to oppose the "tyranny of monopolies," to oppose "excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant profits in trade," and to seek "the greatest good to the greatest number" in "the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits." The Grange is not a political organization. It bars the discussion of political candidates, likewise all partisan or sectarian questions. As a means of bringing producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and most friendly relations, it aims to minimize the number of middlemen. It advocates the reduction of expenses, both individual and corporate. It urges systematization of work, and greater but well-considered production. And it discountenances "the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy."

Certainly these purposes are not out of keeping with the times. They can hardly fail to strike a responsive chord in areas far more populous than the open fields of the farm country. Yet these purposes were framed in no recent period. They date from the early years of the Grange, indicating, perhaps, that reconstruction times following the Civil War were marked by conditions and needs alike in kind, if not in degree, to those following the World War so lately concluded. Not every secret order states its purposes so frankly as the Grange, yet the Grange is a secret order, the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Patterned somewhat after the Masonic order, it is like Masonry in turning explicitly to Deity for guidance toward "wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity," but it differs from Masonry in admitting women to equal membership with men. And there are those who hold that not a little of its success in making itself a strong influence on the life of the country is due to its frank acknowledgment that the sphere of woman, and woman's abilities, should be properly appreciated and recognized.

For about a year the National Grange has maintained national headquarters in Washington. Naturally the organization has thus been able to exert a more direct influence than before upon legislation affecting the interests of farmers. But apparently it has done more than this. In its willingness to cooperate with all sorts of organizations having the interests of farmers at heart, it has clarified and focused their purposes. And aside from interests peculiar to the farms, it has been drawn effectively into such matters as that of the Plumb plan for railroad, control, and the Mondell bill for soldier settlements. In each of these projects it discovered and opposed provisions menacing the freedom of the farmers to such effect that it claims to have caused the shelving of the Plumb plan by its promoters, and to have found itself joining forces with Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell and the American Military Reform Association in advocating a change in American military methods sufficient to give the soldier a fair deal. Not always has victory rewarded the efforts of the Grange in respect to legislation, but that its influence is definite and formidable is well established.

The Greek Claim to Korytza

ALTHOUGH the claim, put forward by Greece, that in the final settlement of the northern Epirus question, the town and sanjak of Korytza shall be ceded to Greece, has support from many sources, perhaps the one that makes most immediate appeal is the geographical one. The Greek claim to Korytza on the basis of race is, of course, quite irrefragable. There is no question with those who know anything about the Christian Epirote that he is a Greek of Greeks; whilst it is a matter of simple record that of the two races inhabiting the sanjak, namely, the Orthodox Greeks and the Muhammadan Albanians, the Orthodox Greeks are in a decided majority. From a cultural point of view, the ethnological question being settled in favor of Greece, the claims of the Greek are overwhelming. All the culture in the sanjak is Greek culture. Of the seventy-three schools in Korytza, no less than seventy-two are Greek; whilst the one which is Albanian owes its existence and maintenance mainly to the efforts of American missionaries.

It is, however, the "geographic claim" which, other things being equal, is the most striking. From time immemorial, the only road connecting the towns and villages of Epirus with the towns and villages of Serbian Macedonia, as it is today, has run through Korytza. Winding in and out amidst the valleys of one of the most mountainous countries in Europe, it finds its way from the Adriatic at Prevesa to the Aegean at Salonika. In passing through Korytza, which lies at the apex of the great triangle formed by the Tomaros and the Pindus mountains, this road makes straight for the only gap between the two ranges, namely, that lying between Lake Orchida and Lake Presba. Korytza has no outlet either to the Aegean or to the Adriatic, except along this road. With Albania, to which the United States delegates to the Peace Conference, alone amongst the representatives of the powers, are desirous of uniting the sanjak, it has no communication of any value at all, from a commercial point of view. The only communication of any kind is through the Aeroceraunae and Tomaros mountains, by a narrow road running along the banks of the Voiussa River as it forces its way through the pass of Tepeleni. No trade of any importance has ever been carried on over this road, and the people of Korytza have never been accustomed to have much dealing with the people at the other side of the great barrier.

An Albanian Korytza, therefore, must mean the economic deterioration of northern Epirus, artificially cut off from its natural trade outlet eastward. Whilst for Korytza itself, practically isolated as it would be, it could only mean deterioration also.

The whole proposal to hand over Korytza to Albania is based on a curious misconception, for which the American missionaries in the sanjak are largely responsible. The contention is that the northern Epirote, inasmuch as he speaks Albanian, is really an Albanian and not a Greek. Now the great mass of the people in northern Epirus are bilingual. They speak an Albanian patois in their homes, but they read and write in Greek, and until the inauguration, some years ago, of a carefully organized propaganda, subsidized by both Austria and Italy, the northern Epirote never thought of himself as anything else but Greek. Such, at any rate, is the Greek claim, and, whatever the rights of the matter may be, the seventy-two Greek schools in Korytza to the one Albanian is alone significant evidence in support of it.

King Alfonso and Argentina

WHATEVER may be thought of Spain's attitude during the war, and it is not a question which the world can afford lightly to forget, there can be no doubt that the onset of the great struggle interrupted a tremendous bid which Spain was making to improve her international status. Circumstances had tended for some years previously to thrust prominence upon her. A "geographical position" had compelled two great powers, France and Great Britain, to take Spain very much into account in settling the Moroccan question in 1911 and 1912; whilst, in 1913 and before the war broke out in the following year, Spanish statesmen were dreaming complacently of a great Franco-Spanish alliance, and were occasionally telling their dreams. Spain was, at last, to climb back to her old position of a great power, and who should say how great she would be?

So, in May, 1913, King Alfonso paid a state visit to Paris, and, in the following October, all Madrid flocked into the streets to see the French President return the visit. The entente seemed to be deepening as rapidly as could be desired. Then came the war, and with it an end to the great development upon which Spain was so well embarked. State visits, fêtes, and gala performances came to an unceremonious end, and the only currency of any value between nations took the form of deeds.

How Spain met, or rather failed to meet the demand is too well known to need any recounting. It was a sorry business enough, and yet not so sorry but that Spain, the moment the armistice was signed, felt safe in launching a tremendous campaign to secure the rehabilitation of her prestige with the victors. It cannot be said that, so far, she has been very successful, but she continues her efforts with energy unabated, and there is something curiously interesting in the fact that one of her great projects should be a rapprochement between herself and the Argentine Republic. King Alfonso, it is reported, is to pay a state visit to the Republic next year.

Now a frank review of the facts such as this need not involve, and should not involve anything but the most entire good will toward Spain. But Spain must learn, as all the world must learn, in so far as it has not learned it, that the days of make-believe in its widest sense are past, or, at any rate, are rapidly passing, and that the demand for deeds, so imperative during the war, still continues, and grows daily more urgent. Both Spain and Argentina need to learn this lesson, and by the time King Alfonso reaches Buenos Aires, next year, perhaps they will at any rate have begun to learn it.

From an international standpoint, as from every other standpoint, all must, of course, rejoice at the prospect of the two peoples coming closer together. Over a

hundred years have passed since the province of Buenos Aires raised the banner of revolt, and refused to recognize Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. Whilst nearly eighty years have passed since Spain herself recognized the independence of the "United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata." All bitterness has, therefore, long since passed away, and the Argentine Republic can extend the most cordial welcome to the ruler of a country from which it has sprung.

Canada-Newfoundland Frontier Issue

THE agreement, recently come to by the Canadian and Newfoundland governments, to submit the dispute between the two dominions concerning the Canadian-Newfoundland frontier in Labrador to arbitration of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, will be cordially welcomed. The dispute is a long-standing one, and has, no doubt, in the past, suffered from the fact that it was regarded, in some quarters at any rate, as being largely academic. As long as the estimate of Labrador as an entirely valueless country remained unquestioned, no one could be expected to attach great importance to the question of ownership. Moreover, until quite recently, there existed, out beyond the vague frontiers claimed by Newfoundland, a vast stretch of "no man's land," somewhere at the other side of which lay Canada, and this tended to render a delimitation of frontier apparently less urgent.

As between two rapidly growing countries like Canada and Newfoundland, the long-continued existence of a large stretch of unapportioned land is, however, practically an impossibility, and some time ago, when the Province of Quebec secured jurisdiction over extensive territory to the north, the provincial lands were brought well within hail of those claimed by Newfoundland. Then, about the same time, as the result of a more energetic exploration, it gradually came to be recognized that the great Labrador Peninsula was very far indeed from being the valueless country it had been written down for so long. On the contrary, it was found to be a land of great natural resources, its silent valleys and hillsides covered with trees only waiting the coming of the "lumberjack" to supply the world's growing need of lumber; whilst its great mineral resources were clearly another untapped source of supply for the increasing demand for raw materials. The outcome of all this was, as might be expected, that the question as to which government the prospector should apply to for the necessary rights to enable him to carry out his work became an urgent one.

For some time past, disputes have not been of infrequent occurrence between the two governments over the matter. Quebec is inclined to push up its frontier almost to within sight of the sea, whilst Newfoundland contends that the natural frontier would be roughly along the headwaters of the rivers which find their outlet on the Labrador coast. Both sides are, no doubt, well supplied with reasons in support of their claims, but it is most satisfactory to find that no attempt has been made to tie the hands of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in coming to a decision. The terms of reference are of the broadest kind, the committee being simply invited to answer the question, "What is the location and definition of the boundary as between Canada and Newfoundland on the Labrador Peninsula?" Once the question is settled, and the judicial committee will no doubt expedite a decision as much as possible, the development of the country ought to be rapid, for there can be no doubt, with any one who has kept note of the march of events in the matter of land development, that the arctic and sub-arctic regions of the world are receiving a very special attention. Ways and means of developing them, unthought of ten or twenty years ago, are being discovered and put into practice.

Wild Horses on the Desert

AT ANY season of the year, even in the late fall or early winter, when there are scraps of snow on the ground and more than scraps of clouds in the sky, one motoring through what used to be called the Great American Desert looks for wild horses. Of course this region of sagebrush and rabbit brush never was a real desert of sand, like the Sahara, but always it has been more or less a range for sheep and cattle, with a surprising number of succulent spears of grass in the broad open places between the ever-varying mountains. So where there is food for cattle, scarce though it may seem to the onrushing motorist, who has no time for the small things, there is food for mustangs.

As the car whirls away from the last of the valleys that are irrigated by little rivers, the out-of-the-world feeling of the country increases. First, a huge alkali flat reminds one that the silent places are at hand. From the distance it is obviously an obstacle of shivering blue water in the interval of sunshines; but when the road actually lunges out on to this, the pseudo-lake resolves itself into a delightfully solid way of travel through the mirage. Beyond the mirage, as the country becomes more rolling, one realizes that in all this silence the strange sound of the machine is almost bound to arouse any isolated band and send them dashing off behind the nearest hillock. Possibly they may linger unwarned near a water-hole. But more often, when the car rounds the curve in the road where such a hole is hidden, fresh tracks and a bit of desert water for the radiator are the only reward. What a hole it is, with stains of alkali all about it! But the water itself is sweet and cold in a tiny cavelike pool in the earth-bank. Why it stays there throughout the year is hard for the casual observer to determine, since this particular mound seems no different from all the arid others; but here it is, the center of life for such wild horses as may dwell in this vicinity.

On the car rushes into great spaces bounded by the main ranges of that section. There—say, in Railroad Valley, so called because a railroad could be built through the length of it almost on the level, though none has ever come within a hundred miles of it—the sense of vast remoteness, so different from the mere breadth of Kansas or Nebraska prairies, or the huge shade of a big

tree forest, seems a still more proper setting for a band of desert roamer. And sure enough, as the automobile bounds over a slight rise, in the midst of a herd of shaggy cattle half a dozen mustangs are grazing. For the instant the presence of the steers has put them off guard. Suddenly, though, they hear the approach. With heads up and unkempt manes and tails blowing in the wind, they pause, but just for the moment. Then off they tear to the north with the milder cattle lagging behind them. That is indeed the free life for the horse. For he is racing off not because he is afraid but because he is free.

Though these wild horses are hunted and captured as a regular business, may the few survivors not be of almost as much value picturesquely in the life of the country as commercially? Surely in this region, where one may go for 200 miles and pass not a dozen ranch houses, a few mustangs, at least, are entitled to remain to gladden the traveler. Already there are the first indications that this desert, some day, must bud and blossom as the rose. Even at Blue Eagle, where there is a single hut made out of old tin cans, and where gasoline is 75 cents a gallon, there is a windmill that is reclaiming a plot of excellent soil. Each of the dozen houses has its well, its spring, or its streamlet trickling from the treeless ravine in the mountain behind it. So, sooner or later, the wild wanderers must give way before civilization. Meanwhile the motorist who enjoys the desert has them for an added attraction.

Notes and Comments

A PROFOUND line of thought than the young man intended seems to have been started by the remark of the Prince of Wales at Mt. Vernon as he contemplated the picture of his grandfather visiting America. "I see grandfather wore a plug hat," said the Prince. "I wonder if I should have done the same." One contemplates that England of half a century and more ago, and agrees with the American editorial writer who promptly answers the Prince that in 1860 he, too, would have worn a plug hat just like grandfather's. A determined eccentricity might have selected other headgear, but no Prince "properly regarding the feelings of the commercial, the 'middle classes' of Great Britain" would then have done so; the "plug hat" was inevitable. But the long reign of the "topper" as the visible crown of commerce as well as society in London is over; the war completed a process already well under way, and a Prince of Wales can wear any kind of hat he chooses without disturbing British conventions.

THE suggestion is made by Judge Robert Grant in "Law and the Family" that women might reasonably much more often serve as executors, guardians, or in other fiduciary capacities, and, coming from an observer whose position has afforded long opportunity to reach practical conclusions, it will undoubtedly attract attention. This judicial opinion handed down in a book declares that the holder of such a trust should possess sound judgment, "which is a synonym of common sense and tact," and believes that "any woman worth her salt ought to find the study and comparison of statistics enabling her to discriminate between investments no more difficult than algebra." He has apparently no doubt that if women were more generally employed in such capacities there would soon be no disturbing question of their abilities.

SOLDIERS of fortune have had a world to their liking during these last few years. What is now to become of the restless, the wanderers, the adventurous? The Times of London recently published an advertisement in which "three subalterns" made known their wish "to engage on an adventurous career," and ended cheerfully with "Anybody got a war on?" Let them not despair. Civilization has always need of the hardy and the bold.

THE statement of Mr. C. M. Garland, in Power, that a large coal-consuming plant can, if it will but adopt certain comparatively inexpensive processes, secure enough by-products to pay for the coal, amounts practically to suggesting a method by which the plant would reduce its coal bill to zero. One must know more about coal and its by-products than do most people in order to follow the details, but a writer in Mechanical Engineering thinks the idea "apparently well borne out by recent experience," and adds that it would materially conserve coal into the bargain. Here, in fact, appears to be something for the consideration of those in charge of the majority of American public service utilities, most of them using more than fifty tons of coal a day and operating on a twenty-four-hour schedule, which seem to be essential points in securing those precious by-products.

THERE are few landscapes which impress the beholder as deeply as the Roman Campagna. The crumpling outlines of the Alban hills, the shattered arches of the imperial aqueducts, the vast, tragic loneliness of the immortal plain, all these blend together in an ineffaceable impression. Ruskin has left a superb picture paragraph of it. A letter from Italy now tells that Italian peasants have invaded the Campagna, and staked out little properties for themselves, even as settlers might have done in Oklahoma. The lands of the Campagna are owned by Roman nobles who have turned them into game preserves. Rough huts of turf and sheet metal now stand in the shadow of the Claudian arches.

"For twenty years," says a former bartender, speaking in the columns of The Dearborn Independent, "I watched the effect of alcohol upon men." So watching, the bartender reached a number of conclusions. "Men drank," says he, "for the alcohol in the drink and for no other reason." He decided that his skill in mixing drinks had been evolved and perfected as a means of making alcohol palatable, otherwise it would be for most drinkers quite unpleasant. He discovered that adulteration was a common practice in selling drinks. And he observed how men behaved under the influence of drink. They became foolish; they became boastful; they became liars. As one reads the former bartender's observations one realizes plainly enough why bartenders are so well content to practice prohibition themselves.